

THE MONTHLY EPITOME,

For JULY 1800.

XLIX. *An historical Account of those Parishes in the County of Middlesex, which are not described in the Environs of London.* By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. *. 4to. pp. 316.—11. 7s. Large Paper 2l. 2s, Cadell and Davies.

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by S. L(yfons) and Sherlock.

1. *TITLE Page—Vignette View of Part of Hampton Court Palace from the Garden.*
2. *Monument of Sir Roger Aston.*
3. *Font in Drayton Church.*
4. *Plan of Hampton Court Palace.*
5. *West View of Hampton Court Palace.*
6. *Entrance Court of Hampton Court Palace.*
7. *View of the Entrance Court from the second Gateway.*
8. *View of the middle Court from the Colonnade.*
9. *Inside View of the great Hall of Hampton Court Palace.*
10. *Window in the Hall.*
11. *Part of the ancient Prefence Chamber (now called the Board of Green Cloth Room).*
12. *View of Harefield Place.*
13. *Monument of Alice Countess of Derby.*
14. *Monument of Mary Lady Newdigate.*

15. *S. E. View of Harmondsworth Church.*
16. *View of the Treaty-house at Uxbridge.*
17. *View of Swakeley House.*

CONTENTS.

ACCOUNT of Ashford—Bedfont—Cowley—Cranford—Drayton—Feltham—Hampton—Hanworth—Harefield—Harlington—Harmondsworth—Hillingdon—Ickenham—Laleham—Littleton—Rifelip—Sheperton—South Mims—Staines—Stanwell—Sunbury—Uxbridge.

APPENDIX.

Addition to Cranford—Harefield—Harmondsworth—Hillingdon—Rifelip—Staines—Present State of Population in the Parishes treated of in this Volume.—Index of Arms—Index of Names—General Index to the Volume.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

“THE district treated of by the author in his former work, having comprised so large a portion of the county of Middlesex, he has been induced, at the suggestion of some of his friends, to offer to the public a similar account of those parishes which he has not already described; and he presumes that another volume on the topography of Middlesex will not be unac-

* See an account of the fourth volume of Lyfons's *Environs in M. Epitome*, vol. i. p. 81.

reptable, as there is no history of that county extant, nor is there any but a very imperfect account of the antiquities of the honour and palace of Hampton Court, which form one of the most prominent features of the present volume. Although many general views of the palace have been engraved, yet the various beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture which there occur, have never been delineated for publication with tolerable accuracy: of the great hall there is an engraving in some esteem (now become scarce), by Vardy, but the form of the arches is so inaccurate, as to destroy in a great degree its resemblance to the original." P. iii.

"The same plan has been adopted by the author in this volume as in his former work, nor has he been induced to alter it by any arguments which he has seen among the strictures which it has occasioned. He is aware that a narrative more amusing, might have been produced by excluding much of what is contained in the present and in his former volumes; but he had another object in view than merely to furnish an entertaining narrative, and intended that his work should answer the same ends of useful reference as county histories, for which it is hoped it will not be found wholly incompetent. For the purpose of tracing descents and making genealogies, which it is well known have frequently a more important use than the mere gratification of family pride, the dates of births, marriages, and deaths in the vicinity of London (where so many of the nobility and gentry have had a temporary residence, remote from their family seats), will be found particularly serviceable for supplying chasms in pedigrees, which frequently occasion much fruitless labour and research." P. v.

EXTRACTS.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADORS AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

"AFTER Cardinal Wolsey became possessed of the lease of the manor of Hampton, he bestowed (says Stow)

'great cost of building upon it, converting the mansion-house into so stately a palace, that it is said to have excited much envy; to avoid which, in the year 1526, he gave it to the King, who, in recompence thereof, licensed him to lie in his manor of Richmond at his pleasure; and so he lay there at certain times.' It appears that Cardinal Wolsey after this occasionally inhabited Hampton Court (as keeper perhaps of the King's palace); for in 1527, when some French ambassadors were in England, the King, willing that they should be treated with the greatest respect, sent them to be entertained by Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court. The following account* of the entertainment will give the reader an idea of the magnificence of that prelate's establishment: 'Then was there made great preparation of all things for this great assembly at Hampton Court; the Cardinal called before him his principal officers, as steward, treasurer, controller, and clerk of his kitchen, to whom he declared his mind touching the entertainment of the Frenchmen at Hampton Court, commanding them neither to spare for any cost, expence, or travayle, to make such a triumphant banquet as they might not only wonder at it here, but also make a glorious report of it in their country, to the great honour of the King and his realm; to accomplish his commandment they sent out caterers, purveyors, and divers other persons, my Lord's friends, to make preparation; also they sent for all the expert cookes and connyng persons in the art of cookerie which were within London or elsewhere, that might be gotten to beautify this noble feast; the purveyors provided, and my Lord's friends sent in such provision as one would wonder to have seen. The cookes wrought both day and night with subtilties and many crafty devices, where lacked neither gold, silver, nor other costly thing meet for their purpose: the yeomen and groomes of the wardrobe were busied in hanging of the chambers, and furnishing the same with beds of silk and other furniture in every

* Taken from a MS. copy of Cavendish's Life of Wolsey in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. No. 428.), much of which is omitted in the printed copies."

degree: then my Lord Cardinall sent me (Mr. Cavendish), being his gentleman usher, with two other of my fellows thither, to foresee all thing touching our rooms to be nobly garnished: accordingly our pains were not small nor light, but daily travelling up and down from chamber to chambers—then wrought the carpenters, joiners, masons, and all other artificers necessary to be had to glorify this noble feast. There was carriage and recarriage of plate, stuff, and other rich implements, so that there was nothing lacking that could be imagined or devised for the purpose. There was also provided two hundred and eighty beds furnished with all manner of furniture to them belonging, too long particularly to be rehearsed, but all wise men do sufficiently know what belongeth to the furniture thereof, and that is sufficient at this time to be said.

“ The day was come to the Frenchmen assigned, and they ready assembled before the hour of their appointment, wherefore the officers caused them to ride to Hanworth, a place and parke of the Kinges, within three miles, there to hunt and spend the day untill night, at which time they returned againe to Hampton Court, and every of them was conveyed to their severall chambers, having in them great fires, and wine to their comfort and relief, remaining there untill their supper was ready. The chambers where they supped and banquetted were ordered in this sort: first the great wayting chamber was hanged with rich arras, as all other were, and furnished with tall yeomen to serve. There were set tables round about the chamber, banquet-wise covered; a cupboord was there garnished with white plate, having also in the same chamber to give the more light, four great plates of silver set with great lights, and a great fire of wood and coales. The next chamber, being the chamber of presence, was hanged with very rich arras, and a sumptuous cloth of estate furnished with many goodly gentlemen to serve the tables, ordered in manner as the other chamber was, saving that the

high table was removed beneath the cloth of estate toward the middest of the chamber covered. Then there was a cupboord, being as long as the chamber was in breadth, with six desks of height, garnished with gilt plate, and the nethermost desk was garnished all with gold plate, having with lights one paire of candlesticks of silver and gilt, being curiously wrought, which cost three hundred markes, and standing upon the same, two lights of waxe burning as bigge as torches to set it forth. This cupboord was barred round about, that no man could come nigh it, for there was none of all this plate touched in this banquet, for there was sufficient besides. The plates that did hang on the walls to give light were of silver and gilt, having in them great pearchers of waxe burning, a great fire burning in the chimney, and all other things necessary for the furniture of so noble a feast. Now was all things in a readines, and supper tyme at hand, the principal officers caused the trumpetters to blow to warne to supper: the officers discreetly went and conducted these noblemen from their chambers into the chambers where they should suppe, and caused them there to sit downe, and that done their service came up in such abundance, both costly and full of subtleties, and with such a pleasant noyse of instruments of musicke, that the Frenchmen (as it seemed) were rapt into a heavenly paradise. You must understand that my Lord Cardinall was not yet comen thither, but they were merry and pleasant with their fare and devised subtleties. Before the second course my Lord came in, booted and spurred, all sodainly amongst them, and bade them *proface*; at whose coming there was great joy, with rising every man from his place, whom my Lord caused to sit still and keep their rooms, and being in his apparell as he rode, called for a chayre and sat down in the middest of the high paradise, laughing and being as merry as ever I saw hym in all my lyff. Anone came up the second course, with so many dishes, subtleties, and

“ An obsolete French term of salutation, abridged from *Bon pro uous face*, i. e. much good may it do you. See Cotgrave under the word *Prou*. The Italians had *Profacia*, from *Buon pro vi faccia*.”

'devifes, above a hundred in number, which were of fo goodly proportion and fo colly, that I thinke the Frenchmen never law the like, the wonder was no lefs than it was worthy indeed. There were caffles with images, in the fame Paul's church, for the quantity as well counterfeited as the painter fhould have painted it on a cloth or wall. There were beafts, birds, foules, and perfonages moft lykely made and counterfeited, fome fighting with fwords, fome with guns and crofs-bows, fome vaughting and leaping, fome dauncing with ladies, fome on horfes in complete harnesse, jufting with long and sharpe fpeares, with many more devifes. Among all, one I noted was a cheffe-board, made of spiced plate, with men there of the fame, and for the good proportion, and becaufe the Frenchmen be very cunning and expert in that play, my Lord Cardinall gave the fame to a gentleman of France, commanding there fhould be made a goodly cafe for the prefervation thereof in all haft, that he might convey the fame safe into his country. Then tooke my Lord a boile of golde filled with Ipcrafle, and putting off his cap, faid, I drinke to the King, my Sovereigne Lord, and next unto the King your mafter, and therewith did dryncke a good draught; and when he had done, he desired the *graunder* *maître* to pledge him, cup and all, the which was well worth 500 markes, and fo caufed all the boords to pledge thefe two royal princes: then went the cups fo merrily about, that many of the Frenchmen were faine to be led to their beds. Then rofe up my Lord, and went into his privy chamber to pull off his bootes, and to shift him, and then went he to fupper, and making a very fhort fupper, or rather a repaft, returned into the chamber of prefence to the Frenchmen, ufing them fo lovingly and familiarly, that they could not commend him too much; and whileft they were in communication, and other paffimes, all their liveries were ferved to their chambers; every chamber had a bafon and an ewer of

'silver, a great liverie pot of silver, and fome guilt; yea, and fome chambers had two livery pots, with wine and beere, a boule, a goblet, and a pot of fylver to drink in, both for their wine and beere; a silver candlefticke both white and plaine, having in it two fizes, and a flaffe torche of waxe, a fine manchete, and a cheat loaf. Thus was every chamber furnished through the houfe; and yet the cupboords in the two banquetting chambers were not touched. Thus when it was more than time convenient, they were conveyed to their lodgings, where they refted that night. In the morning, after they had heard mafs, they dined with the Cardinall, and fo departed to Windsor." P. 58.

PHILIP AND MARY, &c.

"PHILIP and Mary kept their Christmas at Hampton Court with great solemnity in 1538. The great hall of the palace was illuminated with 1000 lamps curiously difpofed; the Princefs Elizabeth fupped at the fame table with the King and Queen next the cloth of ftate, and after fupper was ferved with a perfumed napkin and plate of confections by the Lord Paget; but ſhe retired to her ladies before the revels, maskings, and difguifings began. On St. Stephen's day ſhe heard matins in the Queen's clofet, when ſhe was attired in a robe of white fatin, fringed all over with large pearls. On the 29th of December, ſhe fat with their Majefties and the nobility at a grand ſpectacle of juſting, when 200 ſpears were broken. Half of the combatants were accoutred in the Almaine, and half in the Spaniſh faſhion. Queen Elizabeth after ſhe came to the throne frequently reſided at Hampton Court. She kept her Christmas there in 1572, and again in 1593." P. 63.

COWAY STAKES.

"ABOUT a furlong to the weſt of Walton bridge †, which connects this pariſh (Shepperton) with Walton, in Surrey,

* "Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes."

† "Walton bridge was firſt built of wood, at the expenſe of Samuel Dicker, Eſq. of Walton, purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed 20 Geo. II. It was finiſhed in 1750, under the direction of William Etheridge, the architect. The centre arch, 130 feet in breadth, was eſteemed a very remarkable piece of mechanick."

rey, are the celebrated Coway Stakes, supposed by some antiquaries to have been placed to oppose Cæsar's passage over the Thames. Dr. Owen and Mr. Daines Barrington are of opinion, that Cæsar never did cross the river which we now call the Thames. They both argue that the river which he describes does not at all resemble the Thames, and that the shortness of his stay in this country rendered it impossible that he could have crossed that river, and penetrated into Middlesex *. Camden, Gale, and Stukeley contend †, that he crossed the Thames at Coway Stakes, and suppose that he rested his troops at the great camp on St. George's Hill near Chertsey. General Roy seems to incline to the same opinion ‡; but supposing that the learned antiquaries above mentioned are wrong in respect to Cæsar's passage of the Thames, and that he *did* cross it somewhere in this neighbourhood, the arguments against the Coway Stakes being those which were placed to oppose his passage, seem to preponderate, and it appears much more probable that they are the remains of a fishing wear §. P. 219.

HENRY VIII. OBLIGES LORD WINDSOR TO EXCHANGE THE MANOR OF STANWELL.

"KING Henry VIII. having been advised to dispose of the monastic lands by gift, or exchange, to the principal nobility and gentry, thought fit to make an exchange of this sort with Andrews Lord Windsor. To this purpose he sent a message that he would dine with him at Stanwell, where a magnificent entertainment was accordingly provided. The King then informed him that he liked his place so well, that he was resolved to have it, though not without a beneficial exchange. Lord Windsor made answer, that he hoped his highness was not in earnest, since Stanwell had been the

seat of his ancestors for so many generations; the King with a stern countenance replied, that it must be, commanding him on his allegiance to repair to the Attorney General, and settle the business without delay. The Attorney General showed him a conveyance, ready prepared, of Bordetley Abbey, in the county of Worcester, with all its lands and appurtenances, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell. Being constrained, through dread of the King's displeasure, to accept of the exchange, he conveyed this manor to his Majesty, being commanded to quit Stanwell immediately, though he had laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping his wonted hospitality there, all which he left in the house, saying they should not find it bare Stanwell."—P. 250.

SUNBURY—SINGULAR BEQUEST.

"THE following singular benefaction to the poor of this parish, long ago lost, is copied from the register.

"November the first day, 1636. I do give unto the vicar and churchwardens, and vicars and churchwardens successively, the white mare and mare colt with a white star in the forehead, which I bought of Walter Evans, for the use of the poor of the said parish of Sunbury for ever, entreating and appointing the said churchwardens to see to them as their owne, and what issue it shall please God to give them, to sell the male issue at the fittest time of age, and pay the money to the poor of the said parish, and keep the female for breed; and I appoint the good man Piper the elder, and George Blundell, and whom they shall name in their room when they die, to see this to be duly executed according as I have appointed; and if the churchwardens shall be negligent to do as I do appoint, they for to admonish

mechanism. In 1780, the bridge having become ruinous, Michael Dicker Sanders, Esq. in whom the property was then vested, obtained an act of parliament to rebuild it, and an increase of tolls. The present bridge, which is of brick, consists of four principal, and several small arches, which extend on each side to a considerable extent to obviate the inconvenience of floods. Walton bridge is now the property of Mr. Sanders."

* "See their papers in vol. ii. of the *Archæologia*."

† "See Gough's *Camden's Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 2, and p. 12. and Stukeley's *Itin. Curios.*"

‡ "Military Antiquities, p. 6."

§ "See *Archæol.* as above, and *Camden's Britannia* by Gough, vol. ii. p. 12." them

‘them to amend, and if they do not
 ‘amend after reasonable warning, then
 ‘I do give the said Piper and Blundell
 ‘leave to sell them, and give the mo-
 ‘ney to what poor they think fit.—
 ‘JEREMY NORCROSS.’” P. 286.

*L. Pennant's View of India extra
 Gangem, &c. (Concluded from
 p. 212.)*

JAVA—ACCOUNT OF THE UPAS OR
 POISON TREE.

“THE tree, so long famed in many
 of the East India islands for the
 wonderful, and almost incredible effects
 of its poisonous juice, has hitherto
 eluded the prying eye of the naturalist;
 and, consequently, its class in the bo-
 tanical system has never yet been ascer-
 tained, notwithstanding the indefatiga-
 ble researches of Europeans to obtain
 full information upon so interesting a
 subject; all we know for certain of the
 tree itself is, the figure of its leaf, and
 fruit, which the learned and accurate
 Rumphius has exhibited in the Her-
 barium Amboinense. After much en-
 treaty, and persevering application to
 the Dutch governors of Celebes (the
 most noted of all the islands of the
 East Indies for the production of this
 tree), Rumphius was favoured by De
 Cops, governor of Macassar, with a
 branch of it, and a specimen of its
 poisonous juice. An ensign of the
 army was deputed in form to be the
 messenger of so rare a present. Of
 such a penetrating and malignant na-
 ture was this found to be, that the
 very touching with the hand the bam-
 boo in which it was enclosed, occasioned
 a tingling and numbness like that
 felt in a limb that had been exposed to
 intense cold, and suddenly brought to
 the fire.

“Nature has wisely ordained that
 this baneful tree should be extremely
 rare, and its situation the most seques-
 tered from the busy haunts of men,
 amidst mountains of difficult access,
 and inhabited by the most barbarous
 tribes; they alone are acquainted with
 the effects that this subtle poison has
 upon the circumambient air, and such
 animals as approach its tremendous
 shade. The atmosphere is here said to
 be so infected by the deleterious quality
 of the effluvia of this pestilential tree,
 that birds which accidentally perch

upon its boughs are seized with torpor,
 and drop down dead. No man dares
 approach it without his hands, feet,
 and head being well shrouded with
 linen cloths; were this precaution neg-
 lected, he would become benumbed,
 and presently lose the use of his limbs.
 The dripping of rain water from the
 tree upon the body, causes it to swell;
 and should it fall upon the bare head,
 the loss of all the hair would ensue.
 No other tree can exist in its vicinity,
 and the earth beneath it is parched and
 withered; so that death seems emi-
 nently to have fixed his station here.

“It is no wonder that the love of the
 marvellous, natural to mankind, has
 added somewhat to the truly astonishing
 scenes that the environs of this tree ex-
 hibit. Hence the rude nations of this
 mountainous tract have made it the ha-
 bitation of a serpent, whose eyes glare
 like fire in the night, and remind us of
 the tabled gardens of the Hesperides in
 classic lore, whose stationary centinel
 was a watchful dragon.

“The Dutch call this tree Macas-
 serne Gift-boom, or Spatten-boom;
 and in the Malaye language it is termed
 Caju-Upas, that is to say poison-tree,
 and the fruit simply Upas. By the people
 of Macassar, and throughout Celebes,
 both the tree and its poison are called
 Upas.” Vol. iv. p. 42.

“Mr. Foersch gives us an account
 of the fatal effects in the following
 melancholy narration. ‘In the year
 ‘1776, in the month of February, I
 ‘was present at the execution of thir-
 ‘teen of the emperor’s concubines, at
 ‘Soura Charta, who were convicted
 ‘of infidelity to the emperor’s bed.
 ‘It was in the forenoon, about eleven
 ‘o’clock, when the fair criminals were
 ‘led into an open space within the
 ‘walls of the emperor’s palace. There
 ‘the judge passed sentence upon them,
 ‘by which they are doomed to suffer
 ‘death by a lancet poisoned with Upas.
 ‘After this the Alcoran was presented
 ‘to them, and they were, according
 ‘to the law of their great prophet Ma-
 ‘homet, to acknowledge and to affirm
 ‘by oath, that the charges brought
 ‘against them, together with the sen-
 ‘tence and their punishment, were fair
 ‘and equitable. This they did by lay-
 ‘ing their right hands upon the Alco-
 ‘ran, their left hands upon their
 ‘breasts, and their eyes lifted towards
 ‘heaven; the judge then held the Al-
 ‘coran to their lips, and they kissed it.
 ‘“These

"These ceremonies over, the executioner proceeded on his business in the following manner:—Thirteen posts, each about five feet high, had been previously erected; to these the delinquents were fastened, and their breads stripped naked. In this situation they remained a short time in continual prayers, attended by several priests, until a signal was given by the judge to the executioner, on which the latter produced an instrument, much like the spring lancet used by farriers for bleeding horses. With this instrument, it being poisoned with the gum of the Upas, the unhappy wretches were lanced in the middle of their breasts, and the operation was performed upon them all in less than two minutes.

"My astonishment was raised to the highest degree, when I beheld the sudden effects of that poison, for in about five minutes after they were lanced, they were taken with a tremor, attended with a *subfultus tendinum*, after which they died in the greatest agonies, crying out to God and Mahomet for mercy. In sixteen minutes by my watch, which I held in my hand, all the criminals were no more; some hours after their death, I observed their bodies full of livid spots, much like those of the *petchia*, their faces swelled, their colour changed to a kind of blue, their eyes looked yellow, &c. &c." *
Vol. iv. p. 49.

SPICY ISLANDS—BIRDS OF PARADISE,

"THE long celebrated *Manucodiata* or birds of Paradise, first begin to appear in these islands. These birds, so singular in the structure and disposition of their feathers, so elegant in their form, and so romantic in their history, gave occasion, soon after their discovery, to the supposition of their having been the celebrated phoenix of the ancients. The learned Forster, with his usual depth of judgment, hath collected every thing relating to that ideal

bird, in his Latin and German translation of the Indian Zoology, and effectually disproved that the invention originated from any one of this genus. I refer the reader to his dissertation, and barely mention, that the ancient describers of the phoenix give it the form and size of an eagle, with an exquisite richness of colouring; they say that it lived DCLX years, and at the completion of that period, formed its nest with the twigs of the most odoriferous trees, and died upon them. A young one sprung from its remains, and conveyed them to Panchaia, the city of the sun, performed the funeral rites, and placed them on the altar. Pliny, from whom this relation was taken, adds, that it was reported one had been brought to Rome, but, with his usual good sense, stamps on it the charge of fiction.

"Notwithstanding the remoteness of the native country of this whole genus, I cannot absolutely affirm the impossibility of the ancients being acquainted with some of the species. They had from distant times a regular trade with India. Before the days of Ptolemy, they pushed their navigation beyond the peninsula of Malacca to Cattigara, the modern Ponteamas, and the Metropolis Sina, the present Cambodia. Notwithstanding the ancients might have penetrated no farther, yet, as the Indians were extremely commercial, the Romans might receive from them accounts of the most distant isles, their commodities, and even their curiosities. The birds of India were known to the Romans; it is possible that they might have seen, or at least heard of those of Paradise: no words could better suit these most singular species, than *discolores maxime et inenarrabiles* †, birds of different colours, and not to be described; and few are more difficult to be represented in words, than those of this genus.

"The time in which they were brought to Europe was very early, and I suspect long before they were observed by any naturalists. There is reason

* "Though the recent information obtained in the course of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, vol. i. p. 272, totally invalidates the authority of Forster, yet it appears evident that trees of a most deleterious nature, and productive of the most active poisons, really exist in Java. Such also was the opinion of the author of this work, whose depth of judgment placed him far remote from the imputation of credulity; I have therefore ventured, as in other instances, to publish a faithful copy of the original manuscript. E."

† "Plin. lib. 10. cap. 17."

to believe that the Turks received them by means of the Arabians, who procured them from India by their commerce on the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, and sold them for ornaments to the turbans of the great officers of the Janissaries. Belon first took notice of them, and credulously believed them to have been the phoenix; in one place he supposes them to have been the rhyntaces; he justly describes them as forming a vast mass of feathers issuing from a small body, out of which the Arabians had extricated the flesh; which agrees with the usual method of preparation. Nicholas de Nicolai actually gives the figure of a captain of Janissaries ornamented with its plumes: Gesner is the first who caused this bird to be engraven, and his figure and that of Clusius was long copied by succeeding naturalists.

"Few birds are more circumscribed in their limits than the birds of Paradise. They are confined within the Papua islands, and that of New Guinea, and are found only from latitude 8° south, to lat. 3° north of the equator, and between longitude 127 and 140.

"Such is the general view of these wonderful birds. The *Paradisea Apoda*, of which there are two varieties called the greater and lesser birds of Paradise, chiefly inhabit the Arrou isles. They are natives of both New Guinea as well as of these islands, are supposed to breed in the first, and reside there during the wet monsoon, but retire to the Arrou isles, about a hundred and forty miles to the east, during the dry or western monsoons. In the east monsoon they moult their long feathers, but recover them in the west. They always migrate in flocks of thirty or forty, and have a leader, which the inhabitants of Arrou call the king: he is said to be black, to have red spots, and to fly far above the flock, which never desert him, but settle where he settles. They constantly avoid flying with the wind, which ruffles and blows their loose plumage over their heads, and often forces them down to the ground, from which they are unable to rise without some advantage; hard showers of rain are equally destructive to them. When they are surprised with a strong gale, they instantly soar to a higher region, beyond the reach of the tempest; there

they float at ease in the serene sky, on their light flowing feathers, or pursue their journey in security; during their flight they cry like starlings, but in the distress of a storm blowing in their rear, they express it by a note resembling the croaking of ravens.

"When they alight, it is on the highest trees, the king taking the lead; they prefer the *varinga parvifolia*, on the berries of which these birds and various sorts of parrots feed; some say that they feed on nutmegs, on butterflies, and even small birds; the strength of their claws favours that opinion; yet that circumstance may also be requisite to birds, which are always to live perched. The natives of Arrou watch their arrival, and either shoot them with blunt arrows, or catch them with bird-lime or nooses; when taken, they will make a vigorous resistance, and defend themselves stoutly with their bills; they are instantly killed, exenterated, and the breast-bone taken out, then dried with smoke and sulphur, and exported to Banda, where they are sold for half a rix-dollar, but on the spot for a spike-nail, or a bit of old iron. They are exported to all parts of India and to Persia, to adorn the turbans of people of rank, and even the trappings of the horses, as I have before mentioned; they even reach Turkey*.

"No birds have ever had so much fable mixed with their history; it was believed, that they remained always floating on the spicy Indian air, and of course not to be in want of legs or feet, of which they were supposed to be destitute; that when they wanted to sleep, they hung themselves by their two long feathers to the boughs of a tree; that they performed the act of love during their flight, and that even ovation, and exclusion of the young, was discharged in that element, the male receiving the egg in an orifice nature had given it for that purpose; that they lived on the dew of heaven, and had no evacuation like other mortal birds. From their being so much conversant in the higher regions, the Portuguese styled them *Passaros da sol*, or sparrows of the sun; the islanders *Manu-co-dewata*, or the birds of God, and most of the Europeans name them the *birds of Paradise*. So happily did

* "In the spring of 1799 they formed an additional ornament to the elegant head-dresses of the British fair. E."

the opinion work on the little kings of the isles, that seeing them descend (as it often happened) dead from the heavenly regions, they became conversis to the truth of the immortality of the soul." Vol. iv. p. 148.

RUMPHIUS THE NATURALIST.

"NO country was ever so happy in a florist as Amboina. The celebrated George Everard Rumphius made it his residence a great number of years. He was born in 1627, and became doctor of physic in the university of Hanover. He went over to this island in character of consul and merchant; and applied his leisure moments to the study of botany; but by the vast fruits of his labours, he must be supposed to have dedicated his whole time to that pursuit. By his continual researches after plants, and other objects of natural history, on this burning soil, he had, at the age of forty-three, the misfortune of losing his sight. Notwithstanding this he persevered in his pursuits, and being deprived of his visual faculties, acquired that of distinguishing plants by the senses of feeling and smell. He formed a *Horius Siccus*, in ten folio volumes, and in 1690 dedicated them to the governor and council of the East India Company, who deposited it in the India house at Amsterdam; with them he probably deposited his description of fishes, and other animals of the island. His botanical labours were not printed during his life; they had the good fortune to fall into the hands of that able naturalist Doctor John Burman, who published the first volume of the celebrated *Herbarium Amboinense* in 1740, and completed the whole by the year 1751. It consists of six folio volumes, and an *Auicularium*, which are illustrated with seven hundred plates, relative to the subject, besides two portraits, one of Rumphius, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, in a state of blindness. He is represented feeling the plants and shells, placed before him on a table; the other portrait is of his publisher, Doctor Burman. I do not know for certain the time of his death; it probably was at Amboina, for he dates the dedication of his *Horius Siccus*, from the castle of Victoria, 1690, in the 63d year of his age.

"Governor Loten gave a curious anecdote in respect to the fate of his drawings and description of the fishes

VOL. IV.—No. XXXVII.

of the island. There is reason to suppose, that they were sent into the world in 1726, in a work published by Francis Valentyn, a Dutch clergyman, who had resided in the Molucca and Banda islands. Baron Imhoff, governor-general of the Indies, communicated to Mr. Loten his suspicions that Valentyn got the materials out of the India house by means of his son-in-law, who was first clerk to the secretary of the company; these Valentyn basely applied to his own use, not daring to make the acknowledgment; certain it is, they never could be found, notwithstanding the most diligent search has been made after them. Valentyn's work was published under the title of *India Orientalis antiqua et nova*, in five volumes folio. The figures of the fishes lie under the imputation of being fictitious, from the extravagancy of their forms; but I am told it is far from being the case, nature having sported wonderfully in the construction of those of the Amboinese seas.

"The other works of the great Rumphius were the *Imagines Piscium testaceorum*, first printed at Leyden in 1711, and reprinted in 1739: the figures are finely executed. He might have added *crustaceorum*, for there are besides in that work numbers of the lobster and crab kind. No sort of letter-press attends this work, except a catalogue of the subjects, with the names in different languages, especially the Indian. From the immensity of his labours, he justly left behind him the title of the Pliny of the Indies." Vol. iv. p. 170.

PAPUAN ISLANDS.—VAST CHAMÆ, OR MONSTROUS SHELLS.

"DAMPIER calls them cockles; he says that at first he could get only small ones of ten pounds weight, but afterwards his men brought him a single shell that weighed two hundred and fifty-eight pounds, so that the pair must have weighed five hundred and sixteen pounds, exclusive of the fish, which in some weighs thirty pounds. This is esteemed very good stewed; and, with the Sago bread of these islands, may at any time be a sure relief to navigators. By reason of the size of these shells, it is unsafe to attempt taking them into a small canoe: the method of managing them in such circumstances is to put a pole into the

K k

gaping

gaping shell, which instantly closes, and holds so fast that it may be drawn up to the surface of the water; the fish, on being stabbed with a cutlass, dies immediately, and may be taken out, and the shells dropped into the sea.—M. Da Costa says, that sometimes a pair of shells weigh six and even seven hundred pounds. Mr. Gmelin relates that the fish is large enough to feed a hundred and twenty men, and that the shells are able to snap a cable in two, or to cut off a man's hand! The last I can credit, possibly the first is an exaggerated proof of their strength." *Vol. iv. p. 204.*

ARABS.

"I CANNOT quit this part of the coast without mentioning a singular communication made to Captain Forrest, by the natives of Eff-be, in the island of Mixoul, that on the coast of New Guinea, not far from a gulf about a day's sail from Wanim, or Onin, a place about twenty leagues from the north-east of the isle of Goram, was a set of people who wore large turbans. He imagines them to have been the posterity of a colony of Arabs. If this is true, their discovery will be just as important to the world as that of the race of Owen Gwynedd, long lost to the Britons, till it has been lately credited that they still exist in America, under the title of Padoucas, or Welsh Indians."—*Vol. iv. p. 234.*

LI. *Turner's Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama.* (Continued from p. 218.)

A TIBET VILLAGE

"BY no means makes a handsome figure. The peasant's house is of a mean construction, and resembles a brick-kiln in shape and size, more exactly than any thing to which I can compare it. It is built of rough stones, heaped upon each other without cement, and, on account of the strong winds that perpetually prevail here, it has never more than three or four small apertures to admit light. The roof is a flat terrace, surrounded with a parapet wall two or three feet high; on this, are commonly placed piles of

loose stones, intended to support a small flag, or the branch of a tree; or else as a fastening for a long line, with scraps of paper, or white rag, strung upon it like the tail of a kite: this being stretched from one house to another is a charm against evil genii, as infallible in its efficacy as horse-shoes nailed upon a threshold, or as straws thrown across the path of a reputed witch." *P. 215.*

CUSTOM OF PRESENTING A WHITE SCARF.

"THIS is an offering invariably attendant on every intercourse of ceremony, as well in Tibet as in Bootan. A similar piece of silk is always transmitted under cover, with letters, even from the most distant places, whether they be merely complimentary, or relate to public business of importance; and indeed between people of every rank and station in life, the presenting a silk scarf constantly forms an essential part of the ceremonial of salutation. If persons of equal rank meet, an exchange takes place; if a superior is approached, he holds out his hand to receive the scarf, and a similar one is thrown across the shoulders of the inferior by the hand of an attendant, at the moment of his dismissal. The colour that is employed on this occasion is either white, or crimson; but the latter is least frequently used, white appearing to have an universal preference. This manufacture is of a thin texture, resembling that sort of Chinese stuff called pelong, and is remarkable for the purity of its glossy whiteness. They are commonly damasked, and the sacred words *Oom maunee paimee oom* are usually interwoven near both ends, which terminate in a fringe. They differ materially in size and quality, and are commonly proportioned, by him who presents, to his own condition, and the degree of respect he means to pay his guest. Trivial and unmeaning as this custom may appear to Europeans, long and general practice has here attached to it the highest importance. I could obtain no determinate information as to its meaning or origin; but I find that it has indeed a most extensive prevalence. It is observed, as I have before noticed, in all the territory of the Daeb Raja; it obtains throughout Tibet;

Tibet; it extends from Turkistan to the confines of the Great Desert; it is practised in China, and, I doubt not, reaches to the limits of Mantchoux Tartary. I view it merely in the light of an emblem of friendship, and a pledge of amity. In the course of my travels, every person who visited me, observed this mode of salutation; and as we were among a people not very conversant with the various customs of different nations, and who probably would have considered any obvious deviation from their own in no very favourable point of view, I never hesitated, when waiting upon the chief, to salute him in his own way. The letters I received in Tibet and Bootan were constantly accompanied by a pelong scarf, and, in conformity with the custom, I always sent one in return. Of so much moment indeed, in their estimation, is the observance of this formality, that Mr. Goodlad, the resident at Rungpore, informed me, that the Raja of Bootan once returned to him a letter he had forwarded from the Governor-general, merely because it came unattended with this bulky incumbrance, to testify its authenticity." P. 232.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTIFICATIONS OF A DEVOTEE.

"THE Gosein, whose name is Prânporee, exhibited so extraordinary an instance of religious penance, that I cannot resist the temptation of relating some particulars of his life.

"Having been adopted by an Hindoo devotee, and educated by him in the rigid tenets of his religion, he was yet young, when he commenced the course of his extraordinary mortifications. The first vow, which the plan of life he had chosen to himself induced him to make, was to continue perpetually upon his legs, and neither to sit down upon the ground nor lie down to rest, for the space of twelve years. All this time, he told me, he had employed in wandering through different countries. When I inquired how he took the indispensable refreshment of sleep, when wearied with fatigue, he said, that at first, to prevent his falling, he used to be tied with ropes to some tree or post; but that this precaution, after some time, became unnecessary, and he was able to sleep standing, without such support.

"The complete term of this first penance being expired, the next he undertook was to hold his hands, locked in each other, over his head, the fingers of one hand dividing those of the other, for the same space of twelve years. Whether this particular period is chosen in compliment to the twelve signs of the zodiac, or to the Indian cycle of twelve years, I cannot decide. He was still determined not to dwell in any fixed abode; so that before the term of this last vow could be accomplished, he had travelled over the greater part of the continent of Asia. He first set out, by crossing the peninsula of India, through Guzerat; he then passed by Surat to Bussora, and thence to Constantinople; from Turkey he went to Ispahan, and sojourned so long among the different Persian tribes as to obtain a considerable knowledge of their language, in which he conversed with tolerable ease. In his passage from thence towards Russia, he fell in with the Kussacs (hordes of Cossacs) upon the borders of the Caspian sea, where he narrowly escaped being condemned to perpetual slavery: at length he was suffered to pass on, and reached Moscow; he then travelled along the northern boundary of the Russian empire, and through Siberia arrived at Pekin in China, from whence he came through Tibet, by the way of Teshoo Loomboo, and Nipal, down to Calcutta.

"When I first saw him at this place, in the year 1783, he rode upon a piebald Tangun horse from Bootan, and wore a fatin embroidered dress, given to him by Teshoo Lama, of which he was not a little vain. He was robust and hale, and his complexion, contrasted with a long bushy black beard, appeared really florid. I do not suppose that he was then forty years of age. Two Goseins attended him, and assisted him in mounting and alighting from his horse. Indeed he was indebted to them for the assistance of their hands on every occasion; his own being fixed and immoveable, in the position in which he had placed them, were of course perfectly useless.

"The circulation of blood seemed to have forsaken his arms; they were withered, void of sensation, and inflexible: yet he spoke to me with confidence of recovering the use of

them, and mentioned his intention to take them down the following year, when the term of his penance would expire.

"Other Goseins assured me, though I could not help doubting the fact, that it is practicable to restore withered limbs, thus circumstanced, to perfect use. This is effected, they say, though not with ut great labour, and some pain, by means of long-continued friction, before a large fire, with a certain ointment which they compound. To complete the full measure of his religious penance, I understood that there still remained two other experiments for Prānporee to perform. In the first of these the devotee is suspended by the feet to the branch of a tree, over a fire, which is kept in a continual blaze, and swung backwards and forwards, his hair passing through the flame for one pahr and a quarter, that is, three hours and three quarters. Having passed through this fiery trial, he may then prepare himself for the last act of probation, which is to be buried alive, standing upright, in a pit dug for the purpose; the fresh earth being thrown in upon him, so that he is completely covered. In this situation he must remain for one pahr and a quarter, or three hours and three quarters, and if at the expiration of that time, on the removal of the earth, he should be found alive, he will ascend into the highest rank, among the most pure of the Yogee (Jugi)." P. 270.

SEASONS IN TIBET—MANNER OF PRESERVING MEAT, &c.—VALUE OF SHEEP.

"IN the temperature of the seasons in Tibet a remarkable uniformity prevails, as well as in their periodical duration and return. The same division of them takes place here as in the more southern region of Bengal. The spring is marked from March to May, by a variable atmosphere, heat, thunder-storms, and occasionally with refreshing showers. From June to September is the season of humidity, when heavy and continued rains fill the rivers to their brim, which run off from hence with rapidity, to assist in inundating Bengal. From October to March a clear and uniform sky succeeds, seldom obscured either by fogs or clouds. For three months of this

season a degree of cold is felt, far greater perhaps than is known to prevail in Europe. Its extreme severity is more particularly confined to the southern boundary of Tibet, near that elevated range of mountains which divides it from Assam, Bootan, and Niyal.

"The summits of these are covered all the year with snow, and their vicinity is remarkable, at all seasons, for the dryness of the winds. The range is confined between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh degrees of northern latitude. During the winter, a practice is adopted in the neighbourhood of these mountains similar to that in use in the coldest parts of North America, but in some respects more complete. I mean, that of preparing meat and fish for carriage, by the action of extreme cold; a mode more particularly adopted by the Indians, who convey to their markets, at many hundred miles distance, their poultry, game, and fish, in a frozen state. But in Tibet the practice is confined, as far as came to my knowledge, to the preservation of mutton alone, and the process is extremely simple. They kill, clean, and strip the animal of his skin; he is then placed upon his legs, in a commodious place, and left exposed to a free access of frosty air, until all the juices in his body are completely dried up, and the whole becomes one uniformly stiffened substance. It is then in a fit state for carriage to any part of Tibet, and for keeping to any season of the year. No salt is used in the preparation. I had supplies of this prepared meat during all the time I remained at Teshoo Loomboo, which had been cured in the preceding winter. It was perfectly sweet, though the fat is sometimes liable to become slightly rancid, on exposure to the air; and it is therefore usually kept in close boxes, till it is wanted for use. I was accustomed to eat heartily of the meat thus prepared, without any further dressing, and at length grew fond of it; though I could not possibly surmount the prejudice I felt against that which was recently killed and raw.

"My Tibet friends, however, gave an uniform and decided preference to the undressed crude meat; and though I listened to their praises of it in this state with a desire to become a profes-

lyse to their opinion, yet I was compelled to yield to the force of early prejudice. Their dried meat, though it had not been subjected to the action of heat, or of fire, yet had not to the eye the appearance of being raw, but resembled in colour that which has been well boiled. It had been deprived of all ruddiness, by the intense cold. It is not easily cut across, though it admits readily of being broken, or stripped in shreds, in the direction of the fibres, which are always distinctly marked, and easily separable: every muscle is completely enveloped in its own sac.

"Among the valuable and useful animals of Tibet, their breed of sheep merits a distinguished rank. Their flocks are numerous; and upon them their chief reliance is placed for present support, as well as for their winter food. A peculiar species seems indigenous to this climate, marked almost invariably by black heads and legs. They are of a small size: their wool is soft, and their flesh, almost the only animal food eaten in Tibet, is, in my opinion, the finest mutton in the world.

"They are fed without distinction, wherever sufficient pasture is to be found, but principally upon the short herbage peculiar to the sides of eminences and bleak exposed plains.— They are occasionally employed as beasts of burden; and I have seen numerous flocks of them in motion, laden with salt and grain, each carrying from twelve to twenty pounds. They are the bearers of their own coats to the best market, where it is usually fabricated into a narrow cloth resembling frieze, or a thick coarse blanket. When slaughtered, their skins are most commonly cured with the wool on, and form a most excellent winter garment for the peasant and the traveller.

"The skins of lambs are cured also with the wool on, and constitute a valuable article of traffic. In order to obtain the skin in its highest state of excellency, the dam is sometimes killed before her time of yeanning; a cruel precaution, which secures, however, a silky softness to the fleece, and stamps a very high price upon it in this region, where the merit of good furs is well ascertained. It serves particularly for lining vests, and is in equal estimation all over Tar-

tary; it bears a very high price also in China: but powerful as the temptation is, I conclude from this circumstance that the practice is not very frequently adopted.

"The dryness of the atmosphere at this season, in Tibet, I thought very remarkable; it had an effect resembling that of the scorching winds which prevail, and blow over the sandy soil of Hindostan, or along the shores of Coromandel. Vegetation is dried to brittleness, and every plant may be rubbed between the fingers into dust.

"Hence the inhabitants have been compelled to adopt the precaution of covering their columns, the carved decorations of their capitals, and even their doors, with a coat of coarse cotton cloth, which seems, in some degree, to prevent wood-work from being rent in sunder. The few articles of wood, trunks, and boxes, which I had with me, would often startle us in the dead of night with a report as loud as that of musquetry. This continued, without intermission, till the glue had entirely quitted its hold, and no longer kept the joints together, which had been previously softened by the humidity of Bengal, so that they were now ready to fall in pieces. As far as I could judge, timber, in this climate, seemed subject to no other injury from time; but was equally exempt from the silent depredations of decay, and the more active violence of any species of destructive vermin." P. 300.

ART OF PRINTING.

"IT is asserted, that the art of printing has, from a very remote age, been practised in Tibet, though limited in its use, as far as I could learn, by the powerful influence of superstition. It has hitherto remained appropriated principally to sacred works, and to the service of learning and religion. Copies on these requisite subjects are multiplied, when required, not by the aid of moveable types, but by means of set forms, having the subjects of their works carved with appropriate embellishments on blocks of wood, with which they impress their matter upon thin narrow slips of paper, fabricated among themselves from the fibrous root of a small shrub, and the leaf bears the

the impression of the characters designed for it on each side. The leaves of a book, when they are completed, are loosely put together, placed upon each other, and enclosed between two equal slips of wood as covers.

"The southern Indians, who dwell along the margin of the sea, and never, I believe, possessed the art of printing, engrave their works upon the recent leaf of the palmira tree", which, growing at the extremity of a long footstalk, is naturally formed in narrow folds, like a half-extended fan, and is easily divided into segments, about two inches in width. In correspondence to the purpose required, the fairest parts of the leaf are selected, and uniformly shaped by means of a sharp knife. On either side of these narrow slips, letters are traced or engraven, by means of a strong steel stylus, which makes an indelible impression; though sometimes, to render the writing more distinctly legible, the traces of the point are lightly powdered by the dust collected from the fume of their midnight lamps. This simple method of transmitting records to future times, is practised in those countries alone in which the palm-tree thrives. The leaf must be used while fresh; its fibrous substance seems indestructible by vermin." P. 322.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LII. Drake's Literary Hours. (Continued from p. 229.)

ON THE DARK AGES OF CHRISTIAN EUROPE.

"UPON the demolition of the western empire, in the sixth century of the Christian era, its rude and untutored conquerors, hurrying over the most fertile parts of Europe, ignorant of letters, and altogether addicted to the love and exercise of arms, soon utterly neglected whatever remained of the taste, of the literature and elegance of the Romans; and to cut off all resource, all speedy probability of dispelling so dreadful a gloom, the Arabians, in the course of a few years after this event, head-

ed by the daring and enthusiastic Mahomet, rushed from their savage deserts to enforce the precepts of his religion, and, under his immediate successors, rashly dared to consume the invaluable library of Alexandria, the rich deposit of whatever the best and wisest of the ancient world had been amassing for ages.

"Thus, within the space of a hundred years, every vestige of human learning was nearly destroyed, and a barbaric ignorance, which attained its height during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, degraded Europe. In these latter periods, with one exception or two, every species of tyranny which could deform humanity, and every superstition which could debase the light of human reason, universally prevailed; and from Christianity mingled with barbarism, the rights of the priesthood with those of the empire, the prerogative of the sovereign with that of the nobility, such anarchy and confusion arose, as altogether impeded the diffusion of letters. Among the clergy also, where literature more especially ought to have been cherished, an ignorance the most excessive was to be found, and it is not uncommon to discover in the deeds of a synod, a sentence like the following:—'As my lord the bishop cannot write himself, at his request I have subscribed.' Even Charlemagne, that far-famed monarch, the theme of minstrels, and the hero of romance, was unable to write his own name, and forty-five years of his life elapsed ere he attempted any progress in literature.

"What materially contributed to quench the last glimmerings of philosophy and science, was the extreme scarcity of books; in this island what libraries had been left by the Romans were destroyed by the ravages of the Picts and Saxons, and the search for, and the purchase of them upon the continent, were attended with great fatigue and enormous expense. In the year 690 King Alfred gave an estate of eight hides, or as much land as eight ploughs could labour, to Benedict Biscop, founder of the monastery of Weremouth, in Northumberland, for a single volume on cosmography; and at Rome their value was

* "Borassus flabelliformis."

equally extravagant. In France likewise, Louis the Eleventh was obliged to deposit a considerable quantity of plate, and to get one of his nobility to join with him in a bond, under a high penalty, to restore it, before he could procure the loan of one volume which may now be purchased for a few shillings. Independent, however, of the difficulty in acquiring manuscripts, not the least desire or inclination for study prevailed in these unhappy periods. In the ancient capital of the world itself, the lamp of science was expiring, and the plainest rules of grammar, the first rudiments of letters, even among those who pretended to extraordinary information, were unknown. The vilest wretches that ever disgraced humanity filled the Papal throne during the tenth century, alike ignorant of literature as of moral rectitude. 'O miserable Rome!' exclaims a contemporary writer, 'thou that formerly didst hold out so many great and glorious luminaries to our ancestors, into what prodigious darkness art thou now fallen, which will render thee infamous to all succeeding ages.' In France, in the eighth century, Charlemagne could not find a single teacher of the liberal arts, nor did he improve in this respect during the two succeeding ages, and in Christian Spain they were compelled to issue canons against ordaining men priests or bishops who could neither read nor sing psalms. Three or four beautiful lights, however, in this gloomy and dark-shaded picture should not be omitted; Bede, Alcuin, and Charlemagne, in the eighth, and Alfred in the ninth century, were possessed of extraordinary genius; men whom history has delighted to hold up to our admiration, whom it has embalmed with grateful praise, and whose abilities, as brilliant as they were solid, burst through that cloud of ignorance with a splendour that dazzled, though they failed to inform, the understandings of their contemporaries. They were, in fact, but as meteors that flash on the surrounding gloom, are gazed at for a moment with stupid wonder, and are then lost in the darkness of returning night. 'The death of Bede,' says William of Malmesbury, 'was fatal to learning, and particularly to history; so much that it may be said, that al-

most all knowledge of past events was buried in the same grave with him, and hath continued in that condition even to our times.'—'At my accession to the throne' (A. D. 871), observes Alfred, 'all knowledge and learning were extinguished in the English nation; inasmuch that there were very few to the south of the Humber who understood the common prayers of the church, or were capable of translating a single sentence of Latin into English; but to the south of the Thames, I cannot recollect so much as one who could do this.' After the death of this incomparable man, the torch of science, which he had taken so much pains to relumine, was totally extinguished, and the demon of ignorance and superstition spread her dreadful pall over the barbarous sons of prostrate Europe. 'We now enter,' complains Baronius, 'on the history of an age, which, for its barbarism and wickedness, may be called the age of iron; for its dulness and stupidity, the age of lead; and for its blindness and ignorance, the age of darkness.'—'The tenth century,' says Guebrard, 'is commonly and justly called the unhappy age; for it was almost quite destitute of men of genius and learning, had few great princes or good prelates, and hardly any thing was performed in it that merits the attention of posterity.'

"The dreadful devastation of the Danes previous to the reign of, and after the demise of Alfred, and the original contempt of the ancient Germans and Saxons for literature, undoubtedly operated considerably in producing this deplorable desalcation of knowledge; but the degraded state of Christianity, which consisted merely in the accumulation of relics, the performance of pilgrimage to Rome, and in monastic seclusion, accompanied with the most stupid credulity, was of itself sufficient to annihilate all energy of mind, for, by depreciating science, and requiring implicit faith in the most wretched and absurd doctrines and legends, all discrimination of truth and record, all the sources of history and philosophy, all power and wish to detect error, however gross, were effectually destroyed, and the nobler faculties of the mind laid

laid waste and crushed beneath the iron hand of ecclesiastic tyranny." *Vol. i. p. 258.*

"There were no crimes in these periods, however enormous, but what might be expiated by purchased absolutions, or by pilgrimages; murders and pollutions of all kinds were thus absolved, and few thought themselves safe, or secure of the joys of heaven, without having paid their devotions at the shrines of St. Peter and St. Paul; 'for such reasons,' says Dr. Henry, 'kings, queens, nobles, prelates, monks, nuns, saints, and sinners, wise men and fools, were impatient to undertake these religious journeys; and all the roads between Rome and England were constantly crowded with English pilgrims. It appears, indeed, that the morals of these superstitious vagabonds, especially of the ladies, were not much improved by these peregrinations. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, an Englishman, in a letter which he wrote to Cuthbert archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 745, exhorts him—"to prevent such great numbers of English nuns from going on pilgrimages to Rome; because so many of them lose their virtue before they return, that there is hardly a city or town in Lombardy, France, or Gaul, in which there are not some English women who live by prostitution, to the great reproach of your church." It is not impossible, that these ladies, being certain of a plenary remission of all their sins when they arrived at their journey's end, might think there could be no great harm in adding a little to the number of them by the way." Many of these pilgrimages were undertaken for the sake of procuring relics, which in this period were considered of inestimable value, enclosed in caskets of gold and silver, and bestowed on their happy possessor a title to the veneration and almost worship of his contemporaries; scarce any crime was thought from, provided it led to the acquisition of these precious articles, and a rotten bone, or a rusty nail, the thumb of an apostle, or a lock of the hair of Mary the mother of God, obtained by falsehood, theft, or robbery, were held dear as existence itself, and thought capable of absolving the purloiner from all enormity in the means made use of

for their acquirement. Nothing, in fact, can be more astonishing than the credulity and insatiation of Christian Europe during these dark ages; the most monstrous and absurd tales of apparitions and miracles, of enchantments and visions, were firmly credited in; and of these a large collection might be made; a singular, though perhaps not an unentertaining monument of the strange folly of our ancestors. One of the most respectable of our ancient historians, William of Malmesbury, has recorded the following miracle as an indisputable fact, related in the very few words, he says, of the persons on whom it was wrought, and of which a formal deed, relating the particulars, and attesting the truth, was drawn up and subscribed by Bishop Peregrine, the successor of Hubert.—"I Ethelbert, a sinner, will give a true relation of what happened to me 'on the day before Christmas, A. D. 1012, in a certain village where there was a church dedicated to St. Magnus the Martyr, that all men may know the danger of disobeying the commands of a priest. Fifteen young women, and eighteen young men, of which I was one, were dancing and singing in the church-yard, when one Robert, a priest, was performing mass in the church, who sent us a civil message, entreating us to desist from our diversion, because we disturbed his devotion by our noise. But we impiously disregarded his request; upon which the holy man, inflamed with anger, prayed to God and St. Magnus, that we might continue dancing and singing a whole year without intermission. His prayers were heard. A young man, the son of a priest, named John, took his sister, who was singing with us, by the hand, and her arm dropped from her body without one drop of blood following. But, notwithstanding this disaster, she continued to dance and sing with us a whole year. During all that time we felt no inconvenience from rain, cold, heat, hunger, thirst, or weariness, and neither our shoes nor our clothes wore out. Whenever it began to rain, a magnificent house was erected over us by the power of the Almighty. By our continual dancing we wore the earth so much, that by degrees

* "Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. iv. 8vo. edit. p. 303.

'we sunk into it up to the knees, and
'at length up to the middle. When
'the year was ended, Bishop Hubert
'came to the place, dissolved the in-
'visible ties by which our hands had
'been so long united, absolved us, and
'reconciled us to St. Magnus. The
'priest's daughter, who had lost her
'arm, and other two of the young wo-
'men, died away immediately; but
'all the rest fell into a profound sleep,
'in which they continued three days
'and three nights; after which they
'arose, and went up and down the
'world, publishing this true and glo-
'rious miracle, and carrying the evi-
'dences of its truth along with them,
'in the continual shaking of their
'limbs.'

"This passion for the marvellous in religion, though mingled with more wildness of fancy and poetical invention, continued some centuries; for Giraldus Cambrensis, one of the most learned and intelligent authors of the twelfth century, 'tells us of a devil
'who acted a considerable time as a
'gentleman's butler with great pru-
'dence and probity; and of another
'who was a very diligent and learned
'clergyman, and a mighty favourite
'of his archbishop. This last clerical
'devil was, it seems, an excellent
'historian, and used to divert the arch-
'bishop with telling him old stories.
'One day when he was entertaining
'the archbishop with a relation of an-
'cient histories and surprising events,
'the conversation happened to turn on
'the incarnation of our Saviour. "Be-
'fore the incarnation," said our histo-
'rian, "the devils had great power over
'mankind; but after that event their
'power was much diminished, and
'they were obliged to fly. Some of
'them threw themselves into the sea;
'some concealed themselves in hollow
'trees, or in the clefts of rocks; and
'I myself plunged into a certain foun-
'tain." As soon as he had said this,
'finding that he had discovered his
'secret, his face was covered with
'blushes, he went out of the room,
'and was no more seen.' The same
historian, likewise, in his topography
of Ireland, relates, that 'when Sr.
'Kewen was one day praying with
'both his hands held up to heaven,
'out of the window of his chamber, a
'swallow laid an egg in one of them;
'and such was the patience and good

VOL. IV.—No. XXXVII.

'nature of the faint, that he neither
'drew in nor shut his hand till the
'swallow had built her nest, laid all
'her eggs, and hatched her young.
'To preserve the remembrance of this
'fact, every statute of St. Kewen in
'Ireland hath a swallow in one of its
'hands.'

"Excessive credulity is ever the companion of ignorance; and the specimens I have given, and a multitude of others still more absurd might be adduced, sufficiently prove, that a love of the marvellous the most gross and stupid, unmingled with those fallacies of fancy and mythology, that spirit of invention and fabling, which, in succeeding centuries, engage alike the imagination of the poet, and the research of the philosopher, was the unhappy characteristic of this gloomy era; to such an incredible length indeed were superstition and folly sometimes carried, that in several churches, especially at Rouen, a ceremony was performed called the feast of the ass, at which the ass, richly dressed, was placed before the altar, and the infatuated people sung before him the following exquisite anthem: 'Eh, eh, eh, fire Ane! eh, eh, eh, fire Ane!'

"As curious as they were credulous, the inhabitants of Europe at this time, and of the northern nations in particular, supported a train of magicians, diviners, and fortune-tellers, to whom they resorted upon any emergency, anxious either to avert present misfortune, or to penetrate into futurity. Many of these were old women, personages of high estimation among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, and in whom they conceived a portion of the divinity to reside. These venerable and withered hags travelled with much state and with a large retinue of servants; and those princes and nobles who invited them to their houses for the purpose of exercising their profession, treated them with the utmost deference and attention. Bartholin has given a genuine and very curious description of an interview of this kind, which, as it throws much light upon the manners of this period, and is indeed a singular picture of their simplicity, curiosity, and credulity, I shall venture to transcribe. 'There
'was in the same country an old wo-
'man named Thorbiorga, the only sur-
'vivor of nine sisters, fortune-tellers,

L I

'who

who was very famous for her knowledge of futurity, and frequented public entertainments for the exercise of her art when she was invited. Earl Thorchill, who had the greatest authority in that country, and was most desirous to know when the famine and sickness, which then raged, would come to an end, sent messengers to invite Thorbiorga to his house, after he had made all the preparations which were usual for the reception of such an honourable guest. In particular, a seat was prepared for the prophetess, raised some steps above the other seats, and covered with a cushion stuffed with hen's feathers. When she arrived on an evening conducted by the messengers, she was dressed in a gown of green cloth, buttoned from top to bottom; had a string of glass beads about her neck, and her head covered with the skin of a black lamb, lined with the skin of a white cat: her shoes were made of a calf's skin, with the hair on it, tied with thongs, and fastened with brass buttons: on her hands she had a pair of gloves of a white cat's skin, with the fur inward: about her waist she wore a Hunlandic girdle, at which hung a bag, containing her magical instruments; and she supported her feeble limbs by leaning on a staff adorned with many knobs of brags. As soon as she entered the hall, the whole company arose, as it became them, and saluted her in the most respectful manner; which she returned as she thought proper. Earl Thorchill then advanced, and taking her by the hand, conducted her to the seat prepared for her. After some time spent in conversation, a table was set before her covered with many dishes; but she ate only of a pottage of goat's milk, and of a dish which consisted of the hearts of various animals. When the table was removed, Thorchill humbly approached the prophetess, and asked her what she thought of his house, and of his family; and when she would be pleased to tell them what they desired to know. To this she replied, that she would tell them nothing that evening, but would satisfy them fully next day. Accordingly,

on the day after, when she had put all her implements of divination in proper order, she commanded a maid, named Godreda, to sing the magical song called Vardiokur; which she did with so clear and sweet a voice, that the whole company were ravished with her music, and none so much as the prophetess; who cried out, "Now I know many things concerning this famine and sickness which I did not know before. This famine will be of short continuance, and plenty will return with the next season, which will be favourable; and the sickness also will shortly fly away. As for you, my lovely maid Godreda, you shall be married to a nobleman of the highest rank, and become the happy mother of a numerous and flourishing family." After this, the whole company approached the prophetess one by one, and asked her what questions they pleased, and she told them every thing that they desired to know.*

"It will readily be imagined that in an age so incapable of ascertaining truth of any kind, the sciences would receive little or no cultivation; in short, it may with propriety be said, they had none; their grammar, rhetoric, and logic were despicable in the extreme, and in the place of astronomy, astrology, divination, and witchcraft crowd upon our view. Of geography and chronology they had no idea; for their monks and pilgrims, their only travellers, journeyed merely in pursuit of relics, and had no conception of ascertaining the position of the countries through which they passed. Indeed after the fall of the Roman empire the connexion between its former provinces was totally dissolved: severed among a number of hostile and illiterate barbarians, the geography of Europe was lost, and the inhabitants of one province were perfectly ignorant of the situation and extent of its immediate neighbour: intercourse of all kinds among these nations completely subsided, and the districts of the western world were to each other as *terra incognita*." Vol. ii. p. 263.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* "Erin's Rauga Saga, apud Bartholin. p. 169."

LIII. *Labillardière's Account of a Voyage in search of La Pérouse.*
(Continued from p. 208.)

A WATER-SPOUT.

"AT five o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th (Aug.) we were under the equator, in the longitude of $135^{\circ} 40'$ east, when we saw, at the distance of one third of a myriameter, a very considerable water-spout forming to the south-west. Although the air was perfectly still around us, the sea was agitated and frothy at the spot where the water-spout originated. A very small cloud was stationary at a few decimeters above the place whence it rose. This water-spout had the form of two very elongated cones, united at their summit; the base of one of these cones rested on the sea, that of the other was lost in a very thick cloud.

"The clouds seemed to me agitated by a whirlwind, which, collecting a great quantity of water, was pouring down in torrents: perhaps all water-spouts are formed in this manner. If, as many natural philosophers assert, a water-spout sucked up the water of the sea in a great volume, this water ought to be as salt at the time of its fall, as at the moment of its elevation, which by no means accords with experience: a person worthy of credit, who saw two fall on board a ship, assured me, that they had constantly discharged fresh water. In the contrary supposition, this phenomenon is easy to be explained." *Vol. i. p. 294.*

A VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR OF AMBOYNA.

"IT was of no small importance to the naturalists to be known to the Governor of Amboyna, that they might have every opportunity of prosecuting the researches which constituted the object of their mission: it was, no doubt, through mere forgetfulness, that the admiral had suffered us to remain ignorant of the hour of the first visit which he had paid him. I requested that he would have the goodness to introduce us, and we set off about half past ten o'clock to go to the governor's. M. Bourguellés and M. Van Smiehl readily undertook to act as our interpreters.

"M. Van Smiehl was a German baron, lately arrived in the island. He was at present, as he told us, only aspiring to become one of the Company's servants. We congratulated ourselves in the sequel, that he had not yet much influence over the governor: for he had endeavoured to persuade him that the regency of Batavia would not approve of permission being given to our ships to make any stay at Amboyna. And yet, the Baron knew very well, that a year before, two small English vessels, dispatched from Bombay for the Pelew Islands, had been received here without the smallest difficulty. They had, at first, put into Bourou, where, not having found provisions, they had come and taken them in at Amboyna; and these vessels were very far from having the same claim as we: perhaps the unexpected appearance of foreign ships in this road, for two successive years, required that the governor should take every sort of precaution, in order to cover his responsibility: he received us in the best possible manner. We were really concerned that he had, on our account, put on his full dress; he was almost suffocated with heat under a very heavy black velvet coat: such a dress is extremely inconvenient near the line; but the Dutch governors wear it because it is a prerogative of their office.

"Some refreshments were served up. I wished only for water, and I poured out some of that which appeared to me the clearest; but its salt taste induced me to believe that the servants had made a mistake, and presented me with some medicinal water. It was Seltzer water, which the Dutch are here in the habit of drinking, as a very agreeable liquor; it costs them as dear as the best Rhenish wine. Certainly our repugnance for this beverage was not foreseen; however, it might well have been supposed, that, under a burning sky, after a long privation of fresh meat, we should not have much inclination to drink salt water.

"The admiral proposed to introduce us also to the members of the council, and we accepted his offer: they all received us in a very handsome manner.

"As we were to stay at Amboyna a month at least, I was obliged to have brought on shore, to the place where we were to lodge, a great many articles

necessary for the preparation of the different productions which I purposed collecting in the island. The other naturalists and I having agreed to live in the same house, we had had it set in order, and our baggage was already arrived there, when, to our great astonishment, we found it occupied by some officers belonging to the two ships, who, however, were not ignorant that we had hired it: the man who had the key of it had thought that he was delivering it to us when he gave it to them. This unhandsome trick, of which we should not have supposed them capable, diverted them exceedingly; but it was easy for us to find another lodging." *Vol. i. p. 314.*

"The Dutch at Amboyna are in the habit of bathing every three or four days. On those days they carefully avoid exposing themselves to the great heat, which lasts from eleven o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. It is even very uncommon for them to go out on other days during this time. As for us, we had not leisure to take such precautions; and hence two of the naturalists were attacked by very violent disorders.

"We endeavoured several times to penetrate into the middle of the large plantations of sago-palms; but the waters which wash the foot of these palms frequently forced us to return as we went: this tree, which is so conducive to the nourishment of man, forms part of the wealth of the island.

"The beach, at low water, was covered in many places with a great number of crabs, of the species called *cancer vocans*. They had then quitted the holes which they had dug in the rather solid ground. This singular species of animal, one of whose claws is sometimes bigger than the body, often becomes the prey of the birds. I am of opinion, that the facility with which it sheds its claws is the reason why one of them is almost always much larger than the other.

"A little excursion which we made to the south of the town, near the quarter inhabited by Europeans, procured us a sight of the tomb of Rumphius. The simplicity of this monument reminded us of the simplicity of manners of this able observer of nature: his tomb was surrounded by the pretty shrub known by the name of *pana fruticosum*.

"We saw in the possession of the natives of the island the beautiful lory of the Philippines: however, they do not get it from so great a distance, but from some islands not far to the eastward of Amboyna, and principally from the Arow Islands. They also had another lory, which is found in the forests of Amboyna, and which differs from the former by its colours being less bright and much less shaded; almost all these parrots can repeat a few words of the Malay language." *Vol. i. p. 318.*

MATAI, WHICH PRESERVES THE HARVEST FROM PILLAGE.

"I WISHED to cut some branches of different plants, cultivated in a garden belonging to one of the natives of the island; but those who accompanied us apprized us of the danger to which they thought I should expose myself: they showed me a small shed, and repeated several times, with an air of respect mingled with fear, the word *matai*, before our interpreter came to explain to us, that by this term, which signifies a dead body, they meant to designate the former possessor of this garden, who had been buried under the little shed that we saw. These inhabitants have a persuasion that the soul of the deceased wanders round those places, watching to preserve their produce for the present proprietor: they believe, that any other person who should possess himself of it would die within the year. This opinion is so generally diffused, that it seldom happens that a native, in such circumstances, ventures to touch the property of another; and the *matai* is a bugbear which almost always secures the crop to the lawful possessor." *Vol. i. p. 328.*

COAST OF NEW HOLLAND—CAPE DIEMEN.

January 4, 1793.

"AT noon we were in latitude $31^{\circ} 52'$ south, and longitude $129^{\circ} 10'$ east, and we saw the land from east to north by west, being a myriameter from the nearest shore.

"As soon as the boat was hoisted in, we made sail close hauled on the larboard tack, with the wind at east south-east, and stood on towards Cape Diemen,

Diemen, thus taking our leave of an extremely barren coast, upwards of a hundred and sixty myriameters of which we had just ranged along, generally in a direction from west by south to east by north. Fifteen months before us, Vanouwer, alike thwarted by easterly winds, had been forced to abandon it, after he had been able to examine it only for the extent of about seventy myriameters.*

"Before we touched on this coast, we did not foresee that we should here so frequently meet with tempestuous winds, especially at this season, which should be that of the summer in these seas, the sun having been now for upwards of two months in the southern hemisphere. May not this impetuosity of the wind be occasioned by the prodigious difference that exists between the trifling degree of the heat of the atmosphere at sea, and the ardent rays of the sun, which were concentrated by the burning sands of the main land?

"The currents that were perceptible along this coast, always followed the direction of the winds.

"The *Espérance* was in still greater distress than we were; besides, that ship had met with several accidents at our last anchorage: it required an excellent shelter to execute all the repairs of which she stood in need.

"At four o'clock we lost sight of the land from the mast head, and, at the same moment, we had thirty fathoms water, with a bottom of fine sand, mixed with broken shells and *lytophites*. We continued sounding every two hours, and, at each cast of the lead, we found that the depth of water increased from two fathoms to two and a half: it had constantly augmented in an almost imperceptible manner, in proportion as we receded from the coast, which, on the 5th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, was at the distance of twenty myriameters; then we got soundings in sixty-one fathoms and a half, over a bottom of pretty fine sand mixed with gravel, and from that time we could not strike

ground, although we sounded repeatedly. This slow increase of the depth of the sea near this coast, showing that the lands under water sink by a gentle declivity, made me presume that those which advance into the interior of the island rise by an acclivity also very gentle, so that its high mountains are too far distant to be perceived from the shore.

"The day before we had been carried twenty-three miles to the westward of our reckoning, and, in the course of the 7th, twenty miles in the same direction. At noon we were in latitude $35^{\circ} 30'$ south. The rapidity with which these currents set to the westward, depends, perhaps, on some channel which separates the lands of New Holland from those of Cape Diemen, between Point Hicks and Furneaux's Islands. Captain Cook, when he explored the east part of New Holland, saw no land in this space, the extent of which is about twenty myriameters, and thought that he was at the entrance of a great gulf. Perhaps in that part of the coast begins the opening of a channel, which, after having formed different sinuosities, runs to the westward, and there forms another opening in the same latitude as that in which we experienced such strong currents†.

"We did not meet with westerly winds till we reached the latitude of 40° south; they carried us to Cape Diemen, varying from south-west to north-west." Vol. i. p. 456.

NEW HOLLAND—SINGULAR ORGANIZATION OF THE BARK OF TREES.

"SEVERAL species of *leptospermum* had thriven so well in this humid soil, that they were become very tall trees, while elsewhere I had found them only of the size of small shrubs. Some were here upwards of thirty meters high, although the body of the tree was not more than two decimeters thick: one of these species was

* "See Vancouver's Voyage, vol. i. page 42 and following."

† "This observation affords a striking proof of the justness of M. Labillardière's discernment; for it has recently been ascertained that the part of New Holland known by the name of Van Diemen's Land, is, in fact, a detached island; an English vessel having entered the eastern mouth of this newly-discovered strait, between the 38th and 39th degrees of south latitude, and returned round the South Cape to Port Jackson. T."

remarkable

remarkable on account of its bark, which was about three centimeters thick, and composed of a great number of sheets, situated one upon the other, very easy to separate, and as thin as the finest China paper. This singular organization of bark is met with only in New Holland; it is much the same in the *eucalyptus resinifera*: I had also observed it on the south-west coast of this same country in two large trees, one of which belongs to the family of the *protea*, and the other to that of the *myrti*." Vol. ii. p. 6.

NEW SPECIES OF SEA HEDGE-HOG.

"I HAPPENED to be present several times during the day, when they were hauling the seine; and I always observed some new species of sea hedge-hog. I admired the promptitude with which these little fishes, by swelling themselves, as soon as they were handled, erected the prickles with which they are covered; but they let them fall, and kept them, throughout their whole length, drawn in close to their skin, as soon as they thought themselves out of danger. From this observation, it is evident, that the attitude which is given to fishes of this genus, by swelling them as much as possible, and in which they are exhibited in cabinets of natural history, is not that which is most common to them." Vol. ii. p. 78.

TONGATABOO—QUEEN TINEH.

"QUITE close to the market, whither the natives came and brought us their commodities, we perceived a woman of extraordinary embonpoint, at least fifty years of age, round whom the natives formed a very numerous circle: some paid her, in our presence, marks of respect, by taking her right foot, and placing it on their head, after having made a low bow; others came and touched with their right hand the sole of her right foot. Several chiefs, whom we knew, also paid her other marks of deference. We were informed that she was Queen Tineh. Her hair, cut about two thirds of a decimeter in length, was, as well as part of her forehead, covered with a reddish powder.

"After having expressed a wish to go on board of the Recherche, to see the commander of the expedition,

she asked us to accompany her, and immediately embarked to go thither with part of her court. She gave several very handsome mats, a hog, and some yams, to Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, who made her a present of different pieces of cloths, on which she seemed to set a great value.

"Wishing to know what sensations the sounds of the voice, accompanied by the violin and the German guitar, would produce on these people, we remarked, with pleasure, that this music was agreeable to them; but a few tunes played on a bird-organ, obtained plaudits still more expressive.

"Queen Tineh, wishing not to be behindhand with us, ordered some young girls of her suite to sing.—One of the prettiest immediately rose up, and soon gained our applause: yet she sang nothing but

'Apou lelley; apou lelley; apou lelley; apou lelley;'

which she repeated for at least half an hour; but she displayed so much grace in the motions with which she accompanied this air, that we were sorry she left off so soon. Her arms were brought forward, one after the other, and followed the time, while she raised her feet, standing, however, always in the same place: each division of the time was marked with the fore-finger; this she struck on the middle-finger, which she kept extended by the thumb; and sometimes the thumb was carried against the middle-finger and the fore-finger. The charms of these motions were particularly owing to the beautiful shape of the hands and arms, so common among these people, and of which this young girl afforded a very striking example. Two other young girls then repeated the same tune, which they sang in parts, the one constantly a fifth under the other, and several men rose up to dance to the sound of their melodious voices: they beat time, by motions analogous to those of the young girls, first with their feet, and often by putting one of their hands on the opposite arm.

"We took the words of this tune, *'apou lelley'* (agreeable evening), for a compliment on the part of these islanders, who were congratulating themselves on spending the evening in our company.

"The

"The queen tasted the different dishes which we offered her; but she gave a decided preference to bananas preserved in sugar. Our steward stood behind her, and was waiting for the moment to take away; but she saved him the trouble, by keeping for herself the plate and the napkin.

"Tineh was very tenacious of the honours which the chiefs did not dare to refuse her when they met her; accordingly some avoided being in her presence. Feenou, and the king's brother Toobou, were on board, and had just promised to stay and dine with us when she came alongside; they immediately urged us not to let her come upon the quarter-deck: however, the soon made her appearance there, and we saw these two chiefs precipitately retreat into their canoes; for they would have been obliged, as several of the inhabitants assured us, to come and take hold of her right foot, and very respectfully incline their heads towards it, as an acknowledgment of their inferiority. This queen informed us, with an air of satisfaction, that King Toobou even was compelled to pay her these marks of respect, because it was from her that he held his dignity.

"After having told us that she intended to live in the island of Pangaimatoo as long as we should stay in this roadstead, she invited the admiral to take up his residence on shore, and to sleep in her habitation. I do not imagine that this old queen had any other view than to procure him an abode more agreeable and more salubrious than that of the ship; but the admiral had no opportunity of appreciating justly the motive of these obliging offers, for he did not accept the invitation.

"One of our sailors held in his hand a piece of boiled salt pork, which Feogo, one of Tineh's ladies in waiting, seemed to long to taste: he offered it to her, and she received it with gratitude; but, not daring to take the liberty to eat in the presence of the queen, the latter had the condescension to go and sit down about twelve yards farther off, in order that her attendant might be at a distance from her; but before she quitted her place, she received from this young girl the same marks of respect

as the other natives had already paid her in our presence.

"Two hours before sunset Tineh expressed a wish to return to the island of Pangaimatoo; and shortly after departed in our barge, with part of her suite." *Vol. ii. p. 125.*

(To be continued.)

LIV. *Picturesque Views*, with an historical Account, of the Inns of Court, in London and Westminster. By SAMUEL IRELAND, Author of "A Tour through Holland, Brabant," &c. of "Picturesque Views of the River Thames, Medway, Avon, and Wye," and of "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth," &c. &c. Royal 8vo.—pp. 254. 2l. 2s. Large paper 4l. 4s. Faulder, Egerton.

LIST OF PLATES,

In Aquatinta, drawn by the Author.

MIDDLE Temple Gate.

Temple Church.

The Inner Temple.

Clement's Inn.

Clifford's Inn.

Lion's Inn.

North Front of Temple Hall.

South-west View of Middle Temple.

New Inn.

Lincoln's Inn Gate.

Lincoln's Inn Hall and Chapel.

Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Furnival's Inn.

Garden Front of ditto.

Gray's Inn.

Staple Inn.

Barnard's Inn.

Serjeant's Inn.

Rolls Chapel.

Guildhall.

Westminster Hall.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL Accounts of the several Inns of Court, &c. as above, with the addition of Thavies Inn.

EXTRACTS.

EXTRACTS.

THE INNER TEMPLE—KNIGHTS
TEMPLARS, &c.

"IN the time of Henry II. the knights templars had a house in Holborn, in the vicinity of Southampton Buildings, from whence they removed, for convenience, to another habitation, opposite to a street then called New Street, now Chancery Lane.

"The origin of this order, says Stowe, took place about the year 1118 in the following manner: 'Certain noblemen horsemen, religiously bent, bound themselves by vow, in the hands of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, to serve Christ, after the manner of regular canon, in chastity and obedience; and to renounce their own proper wills for ever. The first of which order was Hugh Paganus (i. e. Pain) and Geoffrey de S. Aludomare. They having no certain habitation, Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, granted unto them a dwelling-place in his palace, by the Temple.' Their first profession was to protect the pilgrims coming to visit the sepulchre, and to guard the highways. About ten years after their first establishment, they wore a white habit, by order of Honorius the Second, then pope, and afterwards, in the time of Pope Eugenius, they bare crosses of red cloth on their uppermost garments. Many noblemen, in all parts of Christendom, became brethren of this order, and built temples in most of the cities and great towns. In England this was their chief house, though they had many other temples in Cambridge, Bristol, Canterbury, Dover, Warwick, and other places. This Temple in London was often made use of as a storehouse for treasures for such as judged themselves insecure in other places.

"These treasures, however, we find were not so sacred here as the owners imagined, for Matthew Paris relates, that in the year 1230 Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, being a prisoner in the Tower, the king was informed he had much treasure laid up in this new temple, under the custody of the knights templars; and the master of the Temple being examined therein, and confessing there were monies, &c. delivered into his charge, the king sent his treasurer and justicier of the

exchequer to the said Hubert, Earl of Kent, to require him to resign his treasure into his hands. The money was faithfully sold, and, together with vessels of gold and silver, and many precious stones of considerable value, of which an inventory was taken, was laid up in the treasury of the crown.

"In the year 1245, the Nuncio of Pope Innocent resided in this Temple, and that pope commanded the bishops of England to carry to his nuncio 6000 marks, which was, however, prevented by the interdiction of King Henry.

"In 1283 Edward I. taking with him one Robert Waleran, and others, came to the Temple, where calling for the keeper of the treasury-house, as if he intended to see his mother's jewels, that were laid up there to be safely kept, he entered into the house, breaking the coffers of certain persons, that had likewise brought their money thither, and he took away from thence valuables to the amount of 1000*l*. About this period, the Templars became so rich, that they were enabled to entertain the nobility, the foreign ambassadors, and even the prince himself. Matthew Paris inveighs against them bitterly for their pride, which led them to disdain other orders, and rank themselves with the nobility, although their original poverty was so abject, that they could afford only one horse to serve two of them; and Stowe says, 'in token whereof, they grave on their seal two men riding on one horse.'

"In the reign of Edward II. in 1308, the Templars in England, as also in other parts of Christendom, were apprehended and committed to divers prisons, and in 1310 a provincial council was held at London against them, upon accusations of heresy and other crimes. They denied all the charges except one or two, and pleading guilty to these, they were condemned to perpetual penance in several monasteries, where they behaved themselves with modesty and decorum. Philip le Bel, King of France, caused them to be condemned by a general council, and thus procured their overthrow.

"According to Fabian, Philip, having seized their possessions in France, applied them to his own use, and,

and, not satisfied with this spoil, he caused sixty of them to be publicly burnt in Paris.

"So enormous were the riches of this order at its dissolution, that it was found possessed of 16,000 manors."—*P. 31.*

MIDDLE TEMPLE—REGULATIONS IN DRESS, &c.

"IN the fourth year of the reign of Philip and Mary, it was ordered, that none of this society should thenceforth wear any great bryches in their hoses, made after the Dutch, Spanish, or Almon fashion; or lawnde upon their capps, or cut doublets, upon pain of three shillings and fourpence forfeiture for the first default, and the second time to be expelled the house: and in the 26th Elizabeth the following orders for apparel were made.

"1. That no great ruff should be worn.

"2. Nor any white colour in doublets or hoses.

"3. Nor any facing of velvet in gownes, but by such as were of the bench.

"4. That no gentleman should walk in the streets in their cloaks, but in gownes.

"5. That no hat, or long, or curled hayr be worn.

"6. Nor any gownes, but such as were of a sad colour.

"In Charles I.'s reign many regulations were made for the good government of the society of the Middle Temple, viz. that no foreigner or other, not of the societies, shall be permitted to lodge there, that no common attorney or solicitor be admitted, no utter barrister publicly to practise at any bar at Westminster, till he have been three years at the bar; and that none be admitted to the bar under eight years continuance, and who have kept exercises in the house, and at the inns of chancery, according to the orders of the house."

"There are no lands nor revenues belonging to this house, to induce or encourage the student to study by means of a stipend or salary; which, says an old writer quaintly on the subject, 'is the occasion that many a good wit, for lack of exhibition, is compelled to give over and forsake study, before he have any perfyte know-

ledge in the law, and to fall to practising, and become a typler in the law.' From the following remark of the same author, we may fairly presume, that at the time of which he speaks, the inns of court were by no means calculated for the study of the law. The students, he observes, 'have for the most part their studies and places of learning, so set that they are much troubled with the noise of walking and communication of them that be no learners; and in term time they are so unquieted by clyents, and servants of clyents that resort to such as are attorneys and practising, that the students may as quietly study in the open streets as in their studies. They likewise complain that they have no place to walk in, and talk and confer on their learnings, but in the church, which place all the term times hath in it no more quietnes than the perysse (purlieu) of Pawles, by occasion of the confluence of such as are suiters in the law.' *P. 91.*

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS—SIR JOSEPH Jekyll.

"FROM the terrace of the gardens (of Lincoln's Inn), we are presented with a noble and spacious view of Lincoln's Inn Fields, one of the largest squares in Europe. In 1618 this spot was, by a commission from the king, entrusted to the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the Earls of Worcester, Pembroke, Arundel, &c. In this commission it was stated, that the ground called Lincoln's Inn Fields was much planted round with dwelling-houses and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality; but, at the same time, it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, encroachments on the fields, and nuisances to the neighbourhood. The commission was therefore to reform those grievances, and to frame and reduce those fields, called cup-fields and purse-fields; both for sweetness, conformity, and comeliness, into such walks, partitions, or other plots, and in such sort, manner, and form, both for public health and pleasure, as by the said Inigo Jones is, or shall be drawn, by way of map. Thus authorized, Inigo drew the ground-plot, and gave it the exact dimensions of one of the pyramids of Egypt. Lindsey House,

M m

on

on the west side, and most of the buildings in that row, were designed from the plans of this great artist; and here we cannot but regret, that the whole square was not finished by the same masterly hand. This was most probably occasioned by a jarring of interests, which too frequently occurs in this country on similar occasions; for it is no easy matter to unite the public sentiments for either ornament or convenience, where private property is concerned.

"For many years after the death of Inigo Jones, this place continued in a state of neglect and ruin; at present it is certainly rescued from any such disgrace, and presents a grand display of national wealth, with no small degree of taste in the application of it. Before Lincoln's Inn Fields was raised in, they used to break horses on this spot; and Sir Joseph Jeckyll, about the year 1740, having been active in bringing a bill into Parliament to raise the price of gin, became very obnoxious to the poor; and, when walking one day in the fields, at the time of breaking in the horses, the populace threw him down and trampled on him; from which treatment his life was in great danger. I am informed, though I do not remember the circumstance, that in one of Hogarth's prints a low character is represented as chalking upon a wall the letters Sir J. J. and drawing a gibbet under them; in allusion, perhaps, to the aversion of the above-mentioned baronet to the favourite liquor of the inferior orders of society." *P. 127.*

ROLLS CHAPEL—PIETRO TORREGIANI.

"THE present chapel of the Rolls is reported to be the work of Inigo Jones. It was begun in 1617, and finished at the expense of 2000*l.* It is small, and has attached to it a peculiar air of gloom and solemnity. The monument of John Yonge, L. L. D. who was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1510, and died in 1517, particularly deserves our notice. This figure rests on a sarcophagus, and is habited in a long red gown and a deep square cap. It is the work of Pietro Torregiani, a very eminent Florentine, who was brought into England by some merchants, and enter-

tained in the service of Henry VIII.; for whom he executed many works in marble, brass, &c. for which he received liberal prices.

"When Lord Orford says, 'he was placed, in his own country, in competition with Michael Angelo,' his merits are not to be questioned; and I think myself justified in saying, that the face of Dr. Yonge is so wonderfully executed, I have no doubt of its being from a cast after his death. The head of our Saviour, and two cherubins, are introduced above, with all the superstitious zeal of the artist; though, to keep on terms with Henry, we are told that he renounced his faith.

"From England the artist visited Spain, and was employed on many works of genius; among others, in carving an image of the Virgin Mary; which, not having completed to his wish, he, in a fit of passion, broke to pieces. For the rashness of this act, he was accused of heresy, was thrown into the inquisition, tried, and condemned. The execution was, however, respited; but he became melancholy mad, and starved himself to death, at Seville, in 1532, in the fiftieth year of his age.

"The present residence of the master of the Rolls was built at the expense of government." *P. 205.*

WESTMINSTER HALL.

"THE style of building here preserved is the true Gothic; or, rather, in the more modern phrase, the Saracenic. There is a prevalent massiveness in its appearance. This is to be imputed to a neglect of the buildings, or to an intentional mutilation of those parts of it that were their principal relief and ornament. This shameful negligence, in not preserving the original parts, is most conspicuous in the removal of the figures in the front; and in the concealment of them, by the erection of those nuisances, the coffee-houses, at the entrance.

"The Gothic points of the niches are still discernible over part of the Exchequer coffee-house; and the whole-length figures, in the niches beneath, we have great reason to believe are yet standing. In an ancient print, which we have seen, of this building, published before the coffee-houses were erected, the figures all appeared

appeared perfect, and in course gave great relief to the general elevation. We cannot but sincerely regret the sad innovations that have been made along this whole range of buildings, by projections of sheds, porter-lhops, and other excrescences of the meanest character; which, being here huddled promiscuously together, conceal from the public eye every vestige of antiquity, and deface the beauties of works that did honour to the age in which they were erected, and which should ever have been considered as sacred relics of the labour and ingenuity of our ancestors. The front of the hall is greatly in a state of decay; but, it is to be hoped, will not much longer escape the attention due to such a specimen of ancient architecture and regal munificence.

"Of the grand Gothic niche, or recess, within the great arch at the entrance of the hall, we are concerned to remark that, by a peculiar negligence attending this once elegant part of the structure, the beautiful groined head is totally lost; and the small Gothic pillars, as well as those from which the arch or doorway springs, are in the last state of ruin.

"On entering this noble hall, impressed as the mind of every one must be at its vast magnificence, we are naturally led to regret the necessity there was, a few years since, to raise the floor, or pavement, six or seven feet, by which means the grand symmetry of the building is lost; and an eye but little accustomed to just proportions, will, at the first glance, discern the want of height. This is reputed to be the largest room in Europe, unsupported by pillars. The roof is asserted by some to be constructed of Irish oak, which has a reputation over that of other countries, by possessing the peculiar property of resisting the worm. By others it is said to have been built of chefnut wood.

"The roof is supported by thirteen Gothic ribs, of a noble dimension, springing from the centre of each pier. It is in many places adorned with angels, supporting the arms of Richard II. and of Edward the Confessor. The stone moulding, that runs round the hall, has likewise many devices, allusive to Richard II. the hart couchant under a tree. Their

construction has been justly admired for its simplicity and elegance. The whole roof, as well as the more ancient parts of the hall, is in the highest state of preservation. The sky-lights and dormer-windows in the roof, are evidently modern additions, and rather interfere with the general simplicity of it. Yet, notwithstanding, the lights produced from them will afford to the eye of the painter a brilliant variety of tints, diffusing themselves over this richly-ornamented roof." P. 227.

"Westminster Hall was built in 1097 by William Rufus; its original length was, according to Stowe, '270 feet, and its breadth 74. When the king heard men say that this hall was too great, he answered and said: "This hall is not big enough by the one half, and is but a bed-chamber, in comparison of that I mean to make." It was repaired by Thomas Becket, in 1163, and, in 1397, in the reign of Richard II. it underwent so thorough a repair, that it may not be improperly said to have been rebuilt; for 'the walls, windows, and roof, were taken down and new made, with a stately porch, and divers lodgings of a marvellous work, and with great costs.' These expenses were defrayed, by granting a licence to strangers who were banished, or had fled their countries, and had taken refuge here.

"This hall has been principally used for Christmas and other grand feasts; and, in the year 1236, the twentieth of Henry III. we find it applied to the noble purposes of charity. The king's treasurer was then commanded to cause 6000 poor helpless people to be fed here; 'and when the king knoweth the charge thereof, he would allow it in the accounts.'

"To enumerate all the princely treats and tournaments held here, would be tedious, and foreign to our purpose; yet we cannot omit mentioning two or three of the most material. One feast, held here in 1243, when Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. kept feast here on his marriage with Cincia, daughter to the Countess of Provence; at which feast were told *triginta milia*, 30,000 dishes of meat at the dinner.

"In the reign of Edward II. the feast of Pentecost is not unworthy notice. A petition was here presented

to the king, by a female on horseback, complaining that he had not fully rewarded his soldiers.

"The king sitting royally at the table with his peers about him, there entered a woman, adorned like a minstrel, sitting on a great horse, trapped as minstrelsy then used, who rode round about the tables, showing pastime, and at length came up to the king's table, and laid before him a letter, and forthwith, turning her horse, saluted every one, and departed.

"Our sovereign lord the king hath nothing courteously respected his knights, that in his father's time, and also in his own, have put forth their persons to divers perils, and have utterly lost, or greatly diminished their substance, for honour of the said king; and he hath enriched abundantly such as have not borne the weight, or get of the business, &c.

"The last and most magnificent festival to which we shall advert was that given by Richard II. on completing the repairs of the hall in 1399. Here were duly kept joustings, and running at tilt; whereunto so many people resorted, that there were spent twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, besides fowl without number: the king caused a gown for himself to be made, of gold, garnished with pearl and precious stones, to the value of 3000 marks. He was guarded by Cheshire men, and attended by thirteen bishops, besides barons, knights, &c. &c. That the household that came every day to meat, consisted of 11,000 people; as appeareth by the messes told out of the kitchen to 300 servitors.

"From this account, we can readily believe that the king kept 2000 cooks.

"In a curious book, published some years ago by the late Gustavus Brander, Esq. called the Form of Cury, the luxuries of the table of this monarch will be most clearly ascertained. It was compiled in 1390, by the principal cooks of the kitchen of this epicurean monarch.

"Thus various have been the uses to which this grand edifice has been applied. The poor, as well as the rich, have each, by turns, had their festivities; justice has invariably and impartially been administered;

Parliaments have sat here; peers have been tried; and one king has here been condemned to death.

"The days of chivalry are likewise occasionally renewed in the hall; and a champion, equipped in armour of pasteboard, dares all the world to single combat, in defence of his royal master's just rights to the crown of these realms." P. 244.

LV. *A Journey into Cornwall, through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon; interspersed with Remarks, moral, historical, literary, and political.* By GEORGE LIPSCOMB. 8vo. pp. 364. 5s. Sharpe, Warwick; Rivingtons, London.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. An Essay on descriptive Writing—Eloquence—Learning—Wit.—II. Portchester Castle—Fareham—Roche Court—Wykeham—Forest of Bear—Botley—Town Hill—South Stoneham—Prospects—Belle Vue.—III. The Polygon—Southampton—The new Church—Baths—Fortifications—Visitors.—IV. Lord Moira's Camp—Stoneham Park—Views—Catherine Hill—River Itchen—St. Cross—Hospital.—V. Winchester—Wolvesey Castle—The College—The Cathedral—Ravages of civil War—County Hall—King's House—Queen Emma—Antiquities.—VI. Hursley—Rumsley—Ringwood—Fordingbridge—Downton—Britford House.—VII. Salisbury—The Bishop's Palace—Cathedral—Anecdote—The Council House—Old Sarum—Return to Ringwood.—VIII. Road to Lyndhurst—Minstead—Royal Stud—The Church—Cuffnells—Brockenhurst—View of the Isle of Wight—Lyminster.—IX. Ringwood—Wimborne—The Church—Monuments—Merley—The Library.—X. Kingston Hall—Badbury Rings—Keynston—Blandford Forum—Bryanstone Park.—XI. Milton Abbey—Gothic Hall—Pictures—Chapel—Village of Milton—

Milton—Child Ockford—Stourminster Newton—Stock House.—XII. Sherborne Castle—Gallant Defence—Town of Sherborne—Church—Monuments—Inscriptions.—XIII. Babylon Hill—Newton Sermonville—Yeovil—Haslebury—Crewkern—Hinton St. George—Prospects—Chard.—XIV. Axminster—The Church—Carpet Manufactory—Remarkable Inscription.—Kilverton—Shute House—Honiton—Efcott—Crooks.—XV. Exeter—Castle—Cathedral—Library.—XVI. Road to Oakhampton—Cheriton Cross—South Zeal—Stickle Path.—XVII. Oakhampton—Beautiful Ruin—Reflections.—XVIII. Dart Moor—Lydford Castle—Cascade—Rocks—Marble.—XIX. Tavistock Abbey—Road to Plymouth—Stoke Damerel—Dock.—XX. The Dock Yard—Blacksmith's Forge—Rope House—Ordnance Wharf—Powder Magazine.—XXI. Saltash—Anecdote—St. Stephen's Church—Ploughing—Church-yard—Trematon Castle.—XXII. Return to Dock—Plymouth—Mill Prison—The Haugh—Mewstone—The Citadel—Stonehouse—Naval Hospital—Marine Barracks—Government House.—XXIII. Crimble Ferry—Mount Edgecumbe—The Garden—Battery—Monument—Views—Duke de Medina Sidonia—Grotto—Maker—Telegraph—The Church—Inscriptions.—XXIV. Cawfand—Smugglers—Sharrow Pastures—Sea Prospects—Grotto—Sun-setting.—XXV. Road to East Looe—Bridge—Adventure—Boconnock House—Stormy Night—Cornish Hospitality—St. Austle—Excellent Inn.—XXVI. The Mines—The happy Union—Peat—The great Mine at Polgooth.—XXVII. Dreary Country—St. Mervan Beacon—Roch Rock—Bodmin.—XXVIII. Landedric—Gossimoor—Leskard—St. Neot's—The Hurlers.—XXIX. St. Germain's—The Cathedral—Names of the old Prelates—Hospitality at Port Eliot—Pictures—Anecdote of Reynolds and Rembrandt.—XXX. Voyage to the Eddystone.—XXXI. Sail

up the Tamar—Gothele Mansion—Antiquities.—XXXII. Hengefordown—Historical Anecdote—Maristow—Buckland Monachorum.—Lord Heathfield's Monument—Curiosities at Buckland Abbey—British Secularity.—XXXIII. Road to Saltram—House—Gardens—Remark—Dairy-house—Ivy-bridge—The Church—Evening Walk, and Sun setting.—XXXIV. Plymton—The Castle—Totnes—The Church—View from the Inn.—XXXV. Walk to Bury Pomeroy—Description—Reflections—The Church—Seymour Family—Newton Bishel—Hall Down—Exeter—Axminster.—XXXVI. Charmouth—Curious Phenomenon—Pyrites—Bridport—Barrows—Maiden Castle—Pomebury.—XXXVII. Dorchester—Blandford—Road to Sarum—Woden's Dyke—Tumuli—Pass through Salisbury—Andover—Basingstoke—Road to London—Summer Retreats of the Citizens.—Conclusion.

EXTRACTS.

HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS—REMARKABLE CUSTOM.

“ONE mile from Winton is the village of St. Cross; remarkable on account of its hospital (built and endowed by Henry de Blois, Bishop of this diocese in the reign of King Henry the First) for the maintenance of poor decayed tradesmen, who live in small habitations, not unlike the rooms in college. There was formerly an established table, for the daily support of one hundred persons from the neighbouring parishes, who resorted hither, and were hospitably entertained: for many years, however, this part of the charity has been altered; and the money which had before been expended in this manner appropriated to the establishment of the master, the chaplain, and other officers, who enjoy a very easy life and comfortable salaries.

“There is a custom retained here to this very hour, which originally sprung out of the ruins of good old English hospitality—that of affording the relief of a piece of bread and a hornfull of beer, to every traveller, stranger,

stranger, and pilgrim, who knocks at the gate and demands it: and there are not a few, who, from motives of curiosity, are induced to make the application; which must always be attended to, be the applicant of what rank or quality soever, or his visits never so frequent." P. 24.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL—RAVAGES OF CIVIL WAR.

"A SCREEN or partition of stone, designed by Inigo Jones, separates the choir from the body of the church. In two niches in this screen are the statues of James the First and Charles the First, in copper; and you are shown in the drapery of the latter, a perforation made by a musket ball, when the soldiers under Sir William Waller (Oliver Cromwell's general) entered the church.

"No place however sacred can be secure from the ravages which religious frenzy has sometimes prompted men to commit; but one is at a loss to account for that savage barbarity which could lead even the most disolute of the human species, so far to forget their common nature, as to violate the rites of sepulture which in all nations have been held sacred, and to ransack for plunder the mansions of the dead.

"We find this puritanic army, which had engaged in the contest ostensibly for the support and defence of the religion of their country, disgracing Christianity itself, by actions of the most shameful atrocity. The bodies of the ancient British monarchs were torn from their graves, and their bones made use of in the destruction of the windows of the church.

"From the tomb of Rufus was taken a ring, with a ruby of large size and great value; and that nothing might escape the vengeance of these vile miscreants, the noble monuments of kings and awful fathers of mankind were broken and mutilated, and many of the statues suffered decoliation, and every other indignity which could be devised by an infuriated banditti of fanatical enthusiasts.

"It is said, that one of the grenadiers in Waller's army, having been educated in a school founded by Bishop Wykeham, placed himself a voluntary sentinel to protect the beautiful mau-

soleum of that great man, which happily escaped untouched.

"The fragments of broken glass, being collected, now form the great west window; which sheds a dim religious light through this promiscuous association of pieces." P. 31.

REMARKABLE EPITAPH IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHYARD.

"In Memory of
THOMAS THATCHER,
a grenadier in the northern battalion of
Hampshire militia:
who died of a fever contracted by
drinking small beer,

May 12, 1764.

In grateful remembrance of whose universal good-will towards his comrades, this stone is placed here at their expense, as a small testimony of their regard and esteem.

Here lies an honest Hampshire grenadier,

Who kill'd himself by drinking cold small beer:

Soldier! be warn'd by his untimely fall,

And when you're hot, drink strong, or none at all.

"This monument being decayed, was renewed by the officers of the royal artillery and of the West Kent and Suffolk regiments of militia, in garrison at Winchester, in 1781, and the following couplet added:—

"An honest soldier never is forgot,
Whether he died by musket or by pot." P. 35.

PLYMOUTH—MILL PRISON.

"AFTER dinner we took a walk to Mill prison, the place of confinement for French prisoners: where, notwithstanding the accounts propagated to the contrary, we were happy to find them in possession of many comforts as well as every necessary. The licentious liberty of republicanism seemed, even here, to require a check—the most indecent pictures, and pieces of carved work, being constantly exposed for sale. We were informed that a fever had lately made great ravages in the prison—and were not surpris'd to hear this, when we walked round the south-west wall, where the stench

stench of the sewers was intolerable. I should not have been thus minute, if I had not entertained a hope, that the hint may reach those whose peculiar province it is to regulate places of confinement; and that they may be induced to effect some beneficial alterations, in a matter which so greatly concerns the welfare of our fellow-creatures. The very existence of putrid fever might, undoubtedly, be extirpated in this country.

"The modern improvements which have been made in the metropolis, and in all large manufacturing and populous towns, evince the truth of this assertion. The plague is not now heard of in England: and, as the ravages of that most highly putrid and destructive disease have been prevented, by the increase of cleanliness among the lower orders of society, so there is no doubt, that the free circulation of pure air, and the admission of plenty of good water, to places of close confinement, would, in a great measure, annihilate infection." P. 209.

SMUGGLERS.

"IN going down the hill, towards Kingland, we met several females, whose appearance was so grotesque and extraordinary, that I could not imagine in what manner they had contrived to alter their natural shapes so completely; till, upon inquiry, we found that they were smugglers of spirituous liquors; which they were at that time conveying from their cutter to Plymouth, by means of bladders fastened under their petticoats: and, indeed, they were so heavily laden, that it was with great apparent difficulty they waddled along.

"This illicit traffic is carried on without the least apprehension of the consequences of detection;—the smugglers finding a constant market for their contraband articles, at Plymouth Dock and the neighbouring villages—and seldom meeting with any interruptions from the excise officers, who, if attentive to the discharge of their duty, might seize vast quantities of smuggled goods, at every hour in the day.

"The principal annoyance to these *boneft* traders, is their intercourse with drunken sailors; to whose insults and frolics they are perpetually exposed, both in the road to Crimble-ferry and in their passage over the water—and it

is not unfrequently that these jolly sons of Neptune pierce the bladders with their knives, and highly enjoy the confusion they have occasioned.

"Smuggling seems to constitute a regular trade, among the lower orders of people, on this coast—and some hundreds gain their livelihood by it." P. 227.

THE GREAT MINE AT POLGOOTH.

"THIS vast subterranean cavern is said to be one hundred and twenty fathoms deep.

"The shafts where the miners descend, and by which the ore is raised to the surface, are scattered over an extent of sterile country; whose dreary appearance, and the fallow faces of the miners, concur to awaken the most dismal and gloomy ideas. But, though rugged the surface, the interior is fraught with the richest treasures, 'hid 'fast in the quarries, or sunk deep in 'the mines.' Though withered the complexion and miserable the appearance of the human race, by their labours are the finest works of art brought to perfection, and their industry is a strong pillar of the state.

"The descent into the mine is performed by means of ladders placed almost perpendicularly, so that it is a very dangerous passage. You are furnished with a suit of clothes, adapted to the service you are about to engage in, upon signifying your intention to visit the interior of the mine; and are accompanied by a guide, who carries a light before you.

"The damps of these subterranean caverns are sometimes so baneful and offensive, that the stranger, unaccustomed to expeditions of this nature, is not unfrequently tempted to recede, rather than subject himself to their noxious effects.

"We descended more than forty ladders, slippery with humidity; and some of them almost worn out by the feet of the labourers, before we reached the deepest part of the mine.

"At the foot of each ladder is a narrow pause, or landing-place; and, at certain intervals, are openings into different beds of ore. I did not learn, that there was any material difference between the quality of the tin dug in the lowest stratum, and that which is found nearer the surface; but the quantity of clay, spar, dross, mundic, &c.

&c. mixed with the ore, varies in different parts. Some specimens were shown us, of a beautiful intermixture of copper, silver, and tin ore, with very brilliant and transparent spar.

"Those who dig in these wretched and dismal excavations, are under the necessity of breathing so much impure air, that their health is speedily injured; and they die, at an early period, hectic or paralytic.

"The wages paid for labour are, however, so considerable, that workmen are always to be met with, ready to sacrifice their health and strength in these dark and gloomy mansions.

"At about the depth of fifty or sixty feet below the surface, water begins to collect; percolating through the different strata. The lower parts of the mine would, of course, be overflowed by it, and the working of the ore completely obstructed, if it were not constantly carried off:—this process is now performed by an immense steam-engine.

"The very extraordinary size of this stupendous piece of mechanism, which is said to have cost twenty thousand pounds, induced me to make some inquiries respecting its force, powers, and capacity.

"I was informed, that the quantity of coal used to keep it in motion was seventy-two bushels in twenty-four hours. It raises sixty-three gallons of water at every stroke, and performs fourteen of these motions every minute. The water thrown out upon the surface, by means of this wonderful machine, runs off like a river; and, being conducted to the mine before described, under the name of the Happy Union or Steam-mine, is there made use of, to separate the ore from the foil, in the manner already mentioned.

"There are two engines of this kind employed, during the wet seasons; but, in the summer, one only is found sufficient to carry off all the superfluous water: the quantity of which, upon an average, daily thrown out, according to the preceding calculation, must be upwards of nine hundred thousand gallons. But, notwithstanding the wonderful powers of the machine, the nicety of its poize is so exactly regulated, and its perfection so complete, that the slightest pressure made with the palm of the hand upon a sort of bolt or key

attached to a large valve, immediately suspends the operation of the whole; which is again as instantly restored, upon the removal of the force applied." *P.* 255.

PICTURES AT PORT ELIOT—ANEC-
DOTE OF REYNOLDS AND REM-
BRANDT.

"THERE is an old half-length figure, over the chimney in the library, done for Sir John Eliot, in the year 1632, a few days before his death, which happened in the Tower of London; where he was confined, and treated with the utmost rigour and barbarity. He is depicted with a starved countenance, and meagre figure; has on a coarse linen combing gown, and a small tooth comb in his hand, supposed to be intended to express the hardships to which he was reduced in his confinement.

"In the saloon is the only original painting now in England, and perhaps extant, of the celebrated John Hampden, dated 1643." *P.* 285.

"We were much pleased with an admirable group of eleven figures (the portraits of Richard Eliot, Esq. Harriot his wife, and their children, with Mrs. Goldsworthy and the Honourable Captain Hamilton), done in 1746, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and which, Lord Eliot assured me, was the first group which that admired painter ever attempted.

"It is particularly remarkable, that, while so many fine performances of that great master are fading almost visibly before us, this still retains its colours in all its pristine beauty. How greatly it is to be regretted, that Sir Joshua ever went abroad, to learn the art of spoiling his own paintings! I believe very few have been executed by him, since that period, which retain their colouring; and I am informed, that, in the gallery of painters at Florence, to which so many moderns sent their own portraits, that of Sir Joshua Reynolds, which was esteemed a most striking likeness, is now scarcely to be traced upon the canvass.

"There is an incomparable picture of the two misers; in which it is very evident, that the best of the two heads has been cut out of some other piece, and the drapery and accompaniments afterwards added.

"Sir

"Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose intimate acquaintance with the characteristic features of the art rendered him most undoubtedly an excellent judge, has not scrupled to declare his conviction, that the head before mentioned is the work of Quintus Maceus (Matys), (by whom that deservedly celebrated picture of the Misers at Hampton Court was done); and that he was equally certain of the other head and the drapery being the work of Rembrandt; who stands thus accused of having stolen the former from one of Quintin Metcay's (Matys) best pictures, and to have passed it off as his own performance." P. 287.

CHARMOUTH—PYRITES.

"A REMARKABLE phenomenon is related to have happened here, in 1751.

"After very hot weather, followed by sudden rain, the cliffs near Charmouth began to smoke; and soon after to burn, with a visible but subtle flame; which continued to be the case, at intervals, for some weeks, especially after rain."

"The cliffs, near this place, were afterwards examined, and a great quantity of pyrites was found interspersed in large masses, through a dark-coloured loam, impregnated with bitumen—and here and there lumps of vitriolic stone.

"Portions of these cliffs, containing the pyrites, were collected by a neighbouring gentleman, who caused them to be wetted every day, for some time; and then ignition took place in the manner before mentioned.

"The colour of the pyrites depends upon the predominant quantity of one of the four ingredients which enter into its composition:—namely, sulphur, vitriol, arsenic, and iron.

"The surface of barren land, in various parts of Devonshire, particularly near Plymouth, abounds with this compound. It is generally of a greenish hue; but I do not find that any attempts are made to extract from it those useful substances, copperas and sulphur, which it contains in so large quantities.

"In Derbyshire, copperas is obtained from some; but even there, where mineral concerns are much attended to, I believe they do not extract the sulphur." P. 345.

VOL. IV.—No. XXXVII.

TUMULI—WODEN'S DYKE.

"IN journeying toward Salisbury, we observed upon the downs, on the right, several barrows of different sizes, chiefly circular:—one, very large tumulus, on the left, oval or naviculary shaped, such as Dr. Stukeley speaks of.

"In another part of the road we saw many small and low barrows, enclosed by a circular mound of earth.

"The counties of Dorset and Wilts are divided by a great vallum or ravine, called Woden's Dyke, and now, by corruption, Bogleigh or Bogley Ditch—the course of which crossing our road, we could trace it for, at least, two miles.

"I inquired of some shepherds, who were tending their flocks on the downs, where this bank terminated.—one of them said, '*A terrible ways off.*' Upon asking how far that might be, we were answered, '*They says it goes into France, but I never zeed it myself.*'

"The largest tumulus is about ten miles from Salisbury: there is a kind of circle described by nine or ten barrows (some of them large, others very small), and in the centre is a ring, and a small tumulus or rising within it. Whether this was the burial-place of some chieftain or person of note, or whether the rank of the deceased was distinguished by the size of the tumulus, I do not know.

"It has been supposed, that the bones of the vulgar dead were deposited in a circle, afterwards covered over with turf, near the place where their leaders were buried; but I am rather inclined to favour the opinion, that the chief was inhumated in the centre, and those who had fallen under his command, placed under barrows around him—but out of the circle, which enclosed his own tumulus.

"And it has likewise been said, that the Danes only enclosed the barrows of their chiefs with a raised circle of earth; but this opinion is not generally assented to." P. 352.

LVI. *Narrative Sketches of the Conquest of the Mysore*, effected by the British Troops and their Allies, May 4, 1799. Exhibiting a concise View of the Origin of the War, March of the Armies, Action at Seedaseer, Battle of Malavelly, Siege

N n

Siege of Seringapatam, Storm and Capture, Fall of Tippoo Sultaun, Royal Treasury, and the final Arrangements of the Conquest. With Notes, descriptive and explanatory. Collected from authentic Materials. With a Frontispiece. 12mo. pp. 135. 2s. *West and Hughes, Clarke, New Bond Street.*

EXTRACT.

TIPPOO SULTAUN—THE NUMBER OF SLAIN AT THE SIEGE, &c.

"IT is not yet known by whose hand this tyrant of the east was laid low; in all probability the jewels which he always wore about his person, and were now become the spoil of the fortunate soldier, whoever he might be that was his conqueror, are too precious to be hastily acknowledged.

"Not less than three hundred people (some accounts say five hundred) were killed, and more than that number wounded, under the fatal gateway; of course it became impassable, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying: one of our officers endeavouring to climb this heap of slaughter, in his way to the inner works, was accosted in the most abusive language * by a bleeding wretch, miserably maimed and almost expiring, who struck at him with his shattered hand (the only semblance of a limb which the fate of the day had left him), in all the rage of savage disappointment and despair.

"Among the crowd of domestic attendants about the Sultaun's person when he fell, were a number of his women, whose apparent anxiety had led them to share the perils which every where surrounded him: several

of them were shot promiscuously with his guards, and from the general beauty and elegance of their appearance under all the disfigurements of wounds and death, formed interesting and affecting objects to European feelings. One woman, seemingly of superior rank and beauty, was noticed in a situation of peculiar distress, being covered with dead bodies, although evidently alive, that only her head was visible: on clearing away the incumbrances from around her, the poor creature was brought forward speechless, and nearly insensible, but not having received any wound, she was, by the humanity of an English officer, speedily recovered. From two old women who assisted in the recovery of this lady, the officer was given to understand that Tippoo fell close to the person they had released; little credit was attached to their information at the time, although it proved afterwards that he was actually one of those who dropt near this unfortunate female, and had been hastily turned aside in order to effect her liberation.

"The search for the body, by torch light, under the immediate observation of General Baird, accompanied by the killed of the fort and others, occupied nearly two hours: when found it was perfectly warm but quite dead, being wounded in five places.—The countenance was no way distorted, but had an expression of stern composure: his turban, jacket, and sword belt were gone, but the body was recognised by several Hindoos present to be 'Padshaw,' i.e. the king; and an English officer, with the leave of General Baird, took off his right arm the talisman which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an

* "It may be here necessary to inform the European reader, that violent threats, abusive language, and the most horrid execrations form a part of the offensive discipline of the Indian soldiery, who generally rush into action enflamed with bang and other intoxicating drugs, and meet their enemy with the utmost ferocity of looks, voice, and gesture, thereby adding to the force of their weapons every concomitant energy their maddened faculties can supply them with. In proportion as the stimulating dose has operated, those who fall in the contest expire in different degrees of increased outrage and horrid defiance, as exemplified in the above instance.

"It has been remarked by a well-informed writer, respecting the general operations of our forces in the east, that 'the numbers of the Asiatic armies, the ferocity of their manner, and the novelty of their appearance, would unnerve and overcome the hearts of the small European bodies that are opposed to them in the field of battle, if experience had not sufficiently proved how much the silence of discipline, and uniformity of design and action, excel barbarian noise, and the desultory efforts of brutal force.'"

amulet

amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in magic Arabic and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. One of our offi-

cers was fortunate enough to meet with a little Koran, also in a silver case, which the Sultaun constantly wore round his neck, and which had been detached in the preceding confusion." P. 86.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE—ARTS AND SCIENCES—ART MILITARY.

THE profitable Planter; a Treatise on the Cultivation of Larch and Scotch Fir Timber; showing that their excellent Quality (especially that of the former) will render them so extensively useful, as greatly to promote the Interests of the Country: with Directions for Planting, in various Soils and Situations, by a new and expeditious Method; also, for the Management of Plantations. To which are added, useful Hints, in regard to Shelter and Ornament. By W. PONTNEY, Nurseryman and Planter. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

Observations on the Failure of Turnip Crops; with Proposals for a Remedy not altogether new, yet not fully considered by agricultural Writers. By the Rev. H. P. STACY, L. L. B. F. L. S. 8vo. 1s. *Hatchard.*

The System followed during the last two Years by the Board of Agriculture, further illustrated with Dissertations on the Growth and Produce of Sheep and Wool, as well Spanish as English: also Observations upon a new Plan for the Poor and Poor Laws. To which are added, Remarks on the Modes of Culture and Implements of Husbandry used in Portugal, and an Inquiry into the late Scarcity, and Means proposed to remedy it in future. By JOHN LORD SOMERVILLE. Illustrated with Plates. 4to. 15s. *Miller.*

A Dissertation on the Progress of the Fine Arts. By JOHN ROBERT SCOTT, D. D. 4to. 3s. *White.*

The Principles of English Farriery vindicated; containing Strictures on the erroneous and long-exploded System, lately revived at the Veterinary College; interspersed with cursory Remarks on the Systems of Solleyfell, De Saunier, De la Fosse, &c. &c. in which is fully displayed the Superiority of English Farriery over that of foreign Nations. By JOHN LANE, A. V. P. late of the second Regiment of Life Guards. 8vo. 4s. *Richau, Egerton.*

British-Indian Book-keeping: a new System of Double Entry and Progressive Adjustment, by a perspicuous Process never before adverted to, saving much Trouble and preventing Delay. By J. W. FULLON, of the Office of the Accountant to the Board of Revenue, Bengal. 8vo. 6s. *Vernor and Hood.*

An Essay on Military Law, and of the Practice of Courts Martial. By ALEXANDER FRASER TYTLER, Esq. Advocate, and Judge Advocate of North Britain. 8vo. 7s. *Egerton.*

Anecdotes of the Arts in England; or, comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; chiefly illustrated by Specimens at Oxford. By JAMES DALLAWAY, M. B. F. S. A. Earl Marshal's Secretary. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 18s.—*Cadell and Davies.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Plutarch's Lives, abridged into one Volume, adapted to the practical Use of English Schools. By WILLIAM MAJOR, L. L. D. &c. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound. *Phillips, Hurst.*

N n 2

CHEMISTRY.

CHEMISTRY.

Researches chemical and philosophic, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide, or dephlogisticated Nitrous Gas, and its Respiration. By H. DAVEY, Superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution at Clifton. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Johnson.*

EDUCATION.

The Elements of polite Education, carefully selected from Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. By GEORGE GREGORY, D. D. Author of "Essays historical and moral," of the "Economy of Nature," &c. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound. *Phillips.*

Aphorisms on Education; selected from the Works of the most celebrated English, French, and Latin Writers, on that Subject; and intended as a Vade-mecum for Parents, Guardians, Preceptors, Governesses, &c. In three Parts: I. as relating chiefly to the Male Sex. II. With particular Reference to the Female Sex. III. Remarks of general Application to both. 12mo. 3s. *Longman and Rees.*

An Account of two Charity Schools, for the Education of Girls; and of a Female Friendly Society in York: with Reflections on Charity Schools and Friendly Societies in general. By CATHERINE CAPPE. 12mo. 3s. *Johnson.*

Domestic Tales. From the German. By Miss BELL PLUMPTRE. 18mo. Bound 2s. *Vernor and Hood.*

GEOGRAPHY.

The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal, an Arabian Traveller of the tenth Century. Translated from an original Manuscript in his own Possession: collated with one preserved in the Library of Eton College. By Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, Knight, L. L. D. With a Map. 4to. 1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

GRAMMAR.

Latin Prosody made easy; or, Rules and Authorities for the Quantity of final Syllables in general, and of the Increments of Nouns and Verbs; interspersed with occasional Observations and Conjectures on the Pronunciation of the ancient Greeks and Romans. To which are added, Directions for scanning and com-

posing different Kinds of Verse; followed by analytical Remarks on the harmonious Structure of the Hexameter: together with synoptic Tables of Quantity for every Declension and Conjugation. By J. CAREY. 8vo. 5s. *Robinsons, Cadell and Davies.*

HISTORY—TOPOGRAPHY.

Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Egyptians; with Remarks on the Plague, &c. By JOHN ANTES. 4to. 10s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

The Annual Register; or, a View of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Years 1796—1797. 8vo. 2s. each. *Orridge, Faulder.*

A concise History of Greece, from the earliest Times, to its becoming a Roman Province. By JOHN PAYNE, Author of the "Epitome of Modern History. In 2 Vols. 8vo." Vol. I. 8vo. With Plates. 9s. To be completed in 3 vols. *Johnson.*

An historical Account of those Parishes in the County of Middlesex, which are not described in the Environs of London. By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, M. A. &c. 4to. 1l. 7s. Large Paper 2l. 2s. (See p. 241.) *Cadell and Davies.*

A Companion in a Visit to Netley Abbey, with an Engraving of an inside View of the Abbey. To which is annexed, Netley Abbey, an Elegy. By G. KEATE, Esq. 12mo. 1s. *Baker, Southampton; Wilkie, London.*

Observations upon the Town of Gromer, considered as a Watering-place, and the picturesque Scenery in its Neighbourhood. By EDMUND BARTLETT, Jun. With Frontispiece. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Holt printed; Hurst, London.*

LAW.

A Digest of the Laws of England; by the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Comyns. The fourth Edition, corrected, with very considerable Additions. By SAMUEL ROSE, Barrister at Law. 6 vols. royal 8vo. 4l. 14s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

A Treatise on the Construction of the Statutes 13 Eliz. c. 5, and 27 Eliz. c. 4, relating to voluntary and fraudulent Conveyances, and on the Nature and Force of different Considerations

to support Deeds, Agreements, and other legal Instruments, in the Courts of Law and Equity. By WILLIAM ROBERTS, Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Butterworth.*

Report of the Case of the Right Hon. Lord Petre versus Lords Auckland and Gower. With Appendixes, &c. By JOHN JOSEPH DILLON, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 4to. 3s. 6d.—*Brooke, Booker.*

The Trial at large of John Rusby, Cornfactor, for regrating Corn, at the Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, the 8th of November last. Tried at Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury, the 4th instant. Taken in Short-hand by a BARRISTER of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 1s. *Ridgway.*

The interesting Trial of James Hadfield, for High Treason, in attempting the Life of the King, at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 15th of May last. With the whole of the Evidence, accurately taken by correct Reporters, and carefully arranged, by a BARRISTER of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 1s. *Clement.*

A Digest of the Income Tax, with some explanatory Notes and Illustrations; and a Supplement, in which the Substance of the six Statutes, now extant on the Subject, is carefully collected and arranged under suitable Heads. By WM. WITHERS, Esq. Recorder of the City of York. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Telfeyman, York; Johnson, London.*

MISCELLANIES.

The Essence of Malone; or, the Beauties of that fascinating Writer. Extracted from his immortal Work in five hundred and forty-nine Pages, which he, with his accustomed Felicity, has entitled "Some Account of the Life and Writings of Dryden." 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Becket.*

An impartial Statement of the inhuman Cruelties discovered in the Cold Bath Fields Prison, by the Grand and Traverse Juries for the County of Middlesex; and reported in the House of Commons, on Friday, the 11th of June 1800, by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Also the Report of the Debate on that momentous Occasion. To which is added, a Letter to R. B. Sheridan, Esq. by Christopher Munnings. Also

an interesting Letter from one of the Prisoners now under Confinement to Mr. Jordan the Publisher, stating the real Cause of his present miserable Situation. 8vo. 6d. *Jordan, Smith.*
A Letter concerning Toleration. By JOHN LOCKE, Esq. 18mo. 2s. 6d. *Johnson.*

A State of the Hop Plantations, with a Review of the Disputes between the Dealers or Merchants in Hops, stating the prime Cost and Sale of Hops for several Years past. To which are added, some Strictures on Monopoly; and Hints on the present high Price of Provisions. By W. RANDALL, Nurseryman, Maidstone. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Symonds.*

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1799, containing an impartial Selection of the best short Essays, the most exquisite Pieces of Wit and Humour, and the most classical Essays and Jeux-d'Esprits of every Kind, which have recently appeared in the public Papers and various periodical Works. 12mo. 5s. *Ridgway.*

New Picture of Paris. By M. MERCIER. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Symonds.*

NOVELS.

The School for Fashion: a Novel, founded upon Facts. By ANN THICKNESSE. In which are interspersed some very curious Anecdotes of Persons in high Life, both of this and the Kingdom of Ireland. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. *Debrett, Robinsons.*

Leopold Warndorf: a Novel. By HENRY SUMMERSET, Author of "the Mad Man in the Mountain," &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

The Miser and his Family: a Novel. By Mrs. PARSONS. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Wallis, Paternoster Row.*

Julia St. Helen; or, the Heiress of Ellishborough: a Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. *Earl and Hemet.*

The Sailors. By the Authoress of "Count de Santerrey." 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Crosby and Letterman.*

Adelaide de Narbonne, with Memoirs of Charlotte de Cordet: a Tale. By the AUTHOR of "Henry of Northumberland." 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Lane, Miller.*

Humbert Castile; or, the Romance of the Rhone: a Novel. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Lane.*

The Spirit of Turretville; or, the Mysterious Resemblance: a Romance of the 12th Century. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Dutton.*

Suzette's Dowry; or, the History of Madame de Sannetterre: related by herself. Translated from the French. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Earl and Hemet.*

PHILOSOPHY.

Scientific Dialogues, intended for the Instruction and Entertainment of young People, and others whose Education has been neglected; in which the Principles of natural and experimental Philosophy are fully explained. Vol. I. on Mechanics. Vol. II. on Astronomy. With Plates. 12mo. 5s. *Johnson.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

The Institutions of the Practice of Medicine, delivered in a Course of Lectures. By J. BAPTIST BURSERIUS DE KANFIELD. Translated from the Latin, by WILLIAM CULLEN BROWN. Vol. I. 8vo. 8s. (To be comprised in 5 vols.) *Mudie, Edinburgh; Robinsons, London.*

Reflections on the Cow-pox; illustrated by Cases, to prove it an absolute Security against the Small-pox. Addressed to the Public in a Letter to Dr. Jenner, from WM. FERMOR, Esq. 8vo. 1s. *Robson, Robinsons.*

Some Observations on Vaccination, or the inoculated Cow-pox; in which are offered some Remarks, with a View to determine the Question of Pusules. By RICHARD DUNNING, Surgeon, Plymouth Dock, and Member of the Medical Society of that Town and Plymouth. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Black and Parry, Cadell and Davies.*

A Treatise on the chemical History and medical Powers of some of the most celebrated mineral Waters; with practical Remarks on the aqueous Regimen. To which are added, Observations on the Use of cold and warm Bathing. By WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and senior Physician to Guy's Hospital. 8vo. 8s. *W. Phillips.*

Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of medical and chirur-

gical Knowledge. With Plates.—8vo. Vol. II. 7s. 6d. *Johnson.*

Memorialson the medical Department of naval Service. To which is annexed an Address to Parliament on the Expedience of amending the Laws relative to the Exportation of Corn. By WILLIAM RENWICK, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. 8vo. 1s. *Longman and Rees, Becket.*

A candid Inquiry into the Education, Qualifications, and Offices, of a Surgeon-Apothecary: the several Branches of the Profession being distinctly treated on, and suitable Forms annexed; besides various other Topics connected with the principal Office, are also subjoined. By JAMES LUCAS, late a Surgeon of the Leeds Infirmary, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, &c. 8vo. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Reports of a Series of Inoculations for the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-pox: with Remarks and Observations on this Disease, considered as a Substitute for the Small-pox. By WM. WOODVILLE, M. D. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *W. Phillips.*

Observations on the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Cure, of Gout and Rheumatism: to which are annexed Phenomena Physiologiæ issuing in the Cure of these Diseases. By WM. PETER WHITE. 12mo. 3s. 6d.—*Rivingtons.*

Observations on the Cow-pox. By WM. WOODVILLE, M. D. &c.—8vo. 1s. 6d. *W. Phillips.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

A poetical Essay on Sculpture, in a Series of Epistles to John Flaxman, Sculptor. With historical Notes. By WM. HAYLEY, Esq. 4to.—1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Poems by PERCIVAL STOCKDALE. With a Portrait. 8vo. 1s. 6d.—Alnwick printed; *Wallis*, Paternoster Row; *Clarke*, New Bond Street. Odes of Anacreon, translated into English Verse. With Notes. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 4to. 1l. 1s.—*Stockdale.*

An Epistle to Peter Pindar. By the AUTHOR of "The Baviad." 4to. 2s. *Wright.*

The Mince Pye; an heroic Epistle: humbly addressed to the Sovereign Deputy of a British Feast. By CAROLINE

CAROLINE PETTY PASTY. 4to.

5s. *Kearsley.*

The Point of Honour, a Play, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. By CHARLES KEMBLE. 8vo. 2s. *Longman and Rees.*
Dramas and other Poems of the Abbé Pietro Metafasio. Translated from the Italian. By JOHN HOOLE. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Large paper 1l. 11s. 6d. *Orridge, Verner and Hood.*

The Orphans; or Generous Lovers: an Opera. By H. SHEPHERD, Esq. Captain in the 49th Regiment. 8vo. 3s. *Egerton.*

Virginia; or, the Fall of the Decemvirs: a Tragedy. By JOHN BIDLAKE, B. A. &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d.—Fine paper 2s. *Murray and Higbley.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Observations on a late Publication, entitled, A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis. By P. Colquhoun, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Symonds.*

SERMONS.

Sermons on the following Subjects: on the clerical Character—on Superstition—on Miracles—on Submission to the existing Powers—on the Love of Pleasure—on Temperance—on the temporal Disadvantages of Vice—on Happiness—on evangelical Righteousness—on Justice. By the Rev. RICHARD GRAVES, M. A. Rector of Claverton, Somerset, late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Chatham. To which is added, a Letter from a Father to his Son, at the University. 8vo. 5s. *Rivingtons.*

Mercy Triumphant: a Discourse occasioned by the Death of John Osborn Dawson, who suffered for the Crime of Forgery at Newgate, June 5, 1800: containing many interesting Particulars relating to his Life and Death. By WILLIAM MAURICE, Pastor of the Independent Congregation, Fetter Lane, London. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Conder, G. Taylor.*

The Divine Origin of Prophecy, illustrated and defended in a Course of Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford in the Year 1800, at the Lecture founded by

John Bampton, M. A. Canon of Salisbury. By the Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, M. A. Vicar of Bampton, and Rector of Lillingstone Lovell, Oxfordshire, and late Fellow of Oriel College. 8vo. 6s. *Rivington, Hatchard.*

THEOLOGY.

An Attempt towards revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures, or the new Covenant of Jesus Christ; and towards illustrating the Sense by philological and explanatory Notes. By W. NEWCOMB, D. D. Archbishop of Armagh. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Johnson.*

A modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain; addressed to all moderate Protestants, and particularly to the Members of both Houses of Parliament. 8vo. 7s. *Booker, Faulder.*

The Restoration of the Jews the Crisis of all Nations. By J. BICHENO, M. A. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Johnson, Matthews.*

Rev. ARTHUR O'LEARY's Address to the Lords spiritual and temporal of the Parliament of Great Britain. To which is annexed, an Account of Sir Henry Mildmay's Bill relative to Nuns. 8vo. 2s. *Booker.*

A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, respecting the Report from the Clergy of a District in the Diocese of Lincoln, in which Report the Increase of Methodism is considered as a Cause of the Declension of Religion. By CURSITOR. 8vo. 6d. *Baynes.*

A concise Directory for the profitable Employment of the Christian Sabbath. By SAMUEL BURDER. 8vo. 3d. or 2s. 9d. per dozen. *Williams.*

Dissertations on the Prophecies of the Old Testament. In two Parts.—By DAVID LEVI. Vol. III. 8vo. 6s. *Johnson, Scwell.*

TRAVELS.

A Tour round North Wales, performed during the Summer of 1798: containing not only the Description and local History of the Country, but also a Sketch of the History of the Welsh Bards; an Essay on the Language; Observations on the Manners and Customs; and the Habitats of above 400 of the more rare

rare native Plants; intended as a Guide to future Tourists. By the Rev. W. BINGLEY, B. A. F. L. S. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Illustrated with 4 Views in Aquatinta, by Alken. 2 vols. 8vo.—11. 1s. Williams.

A Journey into Cornwall, through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon: interperfed with Remarks, moral, hiftorical, literary, and political.—By GEORGE LIPSCOMB. 8vo. 5s. (See p. 268.) Warwick printed; Rivingtons, London.

Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava. By MICHAEL SYMES, Efq. Major in his Majesty's 76th Regiment. New edition. 2 vols. 8vo. and Plates in 4to.—11. 11s. 6d. Debrett.

PRINTS.

View of St. Stephen's Church, Bristol. MARKS del. CARTWRIGHT sc. 1. 1s. 6d. Marks.

Portrait of his Excellency General George Washington. Engraved by J. G. WALKER, from a Picture by W. BIRCH, 1796, painted at the Request of J. G. Van Staphorst, Efq. of Amsterdam. 4to. 5s.—Proofs 10s. 6d. Bowyer, Pall Mall, Walker, Church Lane, Hammer-smith.

Portrait of Sir John Leicellor, Bart. Col. of the Chehire Provisional Cavalry. Sir JOS. REYNOLDS & NORTHCOTE p. W. REYNOLDS sc. Mez. Whole Length. 11. 1s. Proofs 21. 2s. Jeffries.

Cupid unveiling Venus. COSWAY inv. CARDON sc. 15s. Ackermann.

Picturesque Views of the different Glaciers of Europe. CHATELET, BELANGER, &c. del. MALGO and MERIGOT sc. Size 2 f. 3 in. by 1 f. 6½ in. No. I. in Colours, containing two Plates. 41. 4s. To be comprised in fix Nos. Nicol, Colnaghi and Co.

Five Prints, painted by SMIRKE and RIGAUD, and engraved by THEW, SIMON, B. SMITH, and BURKE.—Providence—Innocence—Conjugal Affection—Wisdom—Happiness.—41. 4s. Boydell.

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

A new General Survey of Great Britain: illustrated with Maps, Plans, and Engravings of Antiquities, &c. By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, M. A. F. R. S. and F. S. A. and SAMUEL LYSONS, Efq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. 4to.

(To be published at the same Time with the above, in 4to.)

A Series of Views of the most interesting and picturesque Objects in each County. Engraved by BYRNE.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Bibliothèque Portative des Ecrivains François, ou Choix des meilleurs Morceaux extraits de leurs Ouvrages, en Prose et en Vers. Par M. MOY-SANT, Professeur émérite de Rhétorique, ancien Bibliothécaire de l'Université de Caen, ancien Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Belles-Lettres de la même Ville, et Membre de plusieurs autres Sociétés Littéraires. 4 tom. 8vo. 11. 4s.—Dulau and Co.

L'Art de Bien Lire. Par M. L. TEXIER. 12mo. 4s. 6d. Boesfy.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS, &c. IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DE BOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Dictionnaire universel de la Géographie commerçante. Par PEUCHET. Paris, 1800. 5 vols. 4to. 51. 5s. Lettres sur l'Éducation Religieuse de l'Enfance, précédées et suivies de Détails Historiques. Par M. DE LUC. Berlin, 1800. 4s.

Les Derniers Adieux à Bonaparte Victorieux. Paris, 1800. 3s.

Le Conserit, ou les Billets de Logement. Paris, 1800. 3s.

Materia Medica, seu Cognitionis Medicamentorum simpliciorum Epicrisis Analytica. Auctore F. SWEDIAUR. Paris, 1800. 5s.

Cours d'Instruction d'un Sourd et Muet de Naissance. Par SIGARD. Paris, 1800. 9s.

Des Causes qui ont amenée l'Usurpation du Général Bonaparte, et qui préparent sa Chute. Par Sir FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS. 8vo. 8s.

ERRATA.

Page 257, line 6, for *statute*, read *statue*.

— 258, line 2 from the bottom, for *vol. II.* read *vol. I.*